Trenton Courier

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND AND BAY OF QUINTE ADVERTISER.

"Loyalty to the Throne; Liberty to the Subject."

VOL. 7. TRENTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1872. NO. 17

THE COURIER.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1w	1m	3m	6m	1yr
1 Inch	$0 50	$1 25	$2 50	$4 00	$6 00
2 "	1 00	2 50	4 00	6 00	9 00
3 "	1 50	4 00	6 00	9 00	12 00
Quar. Col.	2 50	4 50	7 50	12 00	15 00
Half Col.	4 00	7 50	12 50	17 50	30 00
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PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, and Accoucheur. Trenton.

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THE undersigned having purchased a New Hearse will be able to ... [illegible]
Lowest Prices ... [illegible]
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ADDRESS
TO THE
NERVOUS
AND
DEBILITATED

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom of your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in the vital organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected ... [illegible] ... a Diuretic.

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IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC.

and is a certain Cure for all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon the prompt use of a reliable remedy.

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Fluid Extract of Buchu

There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This the testimony of all who have used or is prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable and frequently injurious. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Price $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Crystal Palace Pharmacy,
594 Broadway, New York,
And 140 South Tenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere

The Power of Song.

Through the long aisles her clear voice rose and rang,
Thrilling above us to the vaulted roof,
Dying in fretted niches far aloof;
Borne on its wings our fancies Heavenward sprang

The loiterer on the sunny morning leas
Starts as a bird springs sudden at his feet;
Hears the fresh air awake to music sweet,
And turning dazzled eyes above him, sees

The brown wings flutter, hears the rippling notes,
Till bird and strain both vanish in the blue;
Then, from the fair world, bathed in light and dew,
His silent praise up with the cadence floats.

And, through the day's full hours, hot, hard, and long,
The magic of sweet sounds lulls brain and heart,
Haunting the camp, the court, the street, the mart,
With rare faint echoes of remembered song.

—*Tinsley.*

THE TRAINING OF WOMEN.

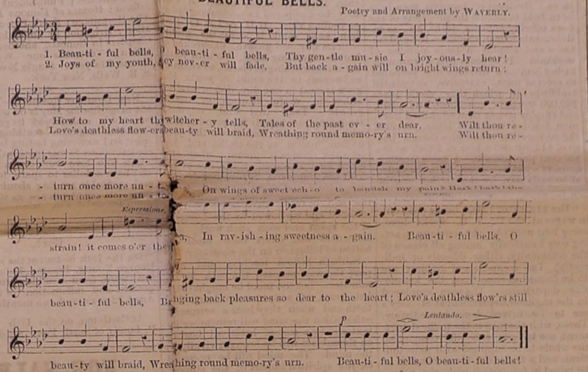
We do not say the "Education," nor the "Industrial Training," of women, for we mean both. But we wish to say, with all reverence and respect, that women do not make good use of their opportunities. Scarcely one, perhaps, but will complain of "want of a sphere" for her exertions; and yet who among them try to qualify themselves for these "spheres?" As a general rule, the sons of our farmers and respectable mechanics, after the age of sixteen, have steady and hard work. Yet many of them, by a good use of their evenings, qualify themselves for taking the highest posts in the counzry. Their sisters have immeasurably the advantage of them, as to leisure and time. There are thousands of such girls in this Province who could spend three or four hours every day, if they chose to do it, in direct study or industrial training. A girl could often get a good situation as book-keeper; but who among them qualifies herself as a book-keeper? A girl could often get paying and steady work as a compositor in a printing office. But how many ever become skilful at type-setting? Good pay can be commanded by a good phonographic reporter. But where are our city young women qualified to receive such rewards? None delight more than women to read of success in market-gardening or as florists. But who qualifies herself, as a man qualifies himself, to take hold of these employments? Our young women have many times more leisure than our young men, in which they could educate and qualify themselves for any positions they might desire; while as a matter of fact, while young men (with a good many shameful exceptions, especially among the richer of them) *do* qualify themselves for employment, *they* are unfit for wages. The only employment which they have wholly to themselves is millinery and dress-making. And the reason why men do not enter these trades is that they "don't pay." If men did enter them, they would do the work in a much more thorough style, and would soon monopolize them. There are a hundred trades at which women could, at this moment, make a reputable and ample living. But every one of them needs *training* in order to enter. Girls will spend hours *wishing* for "something to do to make their own living," and then fritter away a whole winter doing nothing, when by spring they might have been qualified for something. What is to hinder a woman being an engraver on wood? It is cleanly, ... [illegible] ... part of the profession—"partner" to do the tooth-drawing. Or a manufacturing confectioner? It is as easily learned as dress-making; only it wants a little more energy—but it pays much better! And why may not a woman become a druggist? There is going to be better encouragement in this line now, since apothecaries must needs pass an examination and get a license. And why not manufacture combs? The material is abundant, the machinery is not expensive, and the demand is constant and increasing. There is but one bird-stuffer, that we know of, in Montreal, and but one in Toronto. Yet in every large town a woman could make a respectable and remunerative livelihood as a "Naturalist." We have already spoken of florists—a calling admirably adapted to a woman; and one paying better every year as wealth increases in the country and people are able to buy plants and flowers. And as a photographer, a woman has, in every respect, an equal chance with a man—there is not one single circumstance to her disadvantage. If she studies and tries to excel as much as a man, she will succeed equally as well. "Would she be as patient with children? Or would she be as polite with ladies?" Well, we hope she would. If she lost custom through failure on these points, she surely could not blame "society" and "the age" for that! Then women might be sign and ornamental painters. Especially in the higherand more artistic branches of the art. Painting on glass, and the preparation of lacquered and inlaid ware, might be mentioned. Need we speak of physicians? Here is a field for the highest ambition, and the most profound study, and ample rewards for the highest merit. In upholstery and carriage-trimming there is a fine field for female accomplishments. In good times these are good trades; and times are good now. Nor is there any good reason why a woman should not manufacture perfumes, hair oils, or toilet soaps. These things yield a good profit, and in good times sell readily. As telegraph operators many women are already employed. Our objection to this, as to running sewing-machines, is that both are very wearing to a woman—in fact too exhausting for her strength. We have said nothing about private schools, teaching music, or teaching to embroider little dogs in Berlin wool. There is too much misery in these overcrowded avocations already. We want two thousand of such to leave them, and become market-gardeners and florists.

During the last four years lectures have been given in Toronto by the most celebrated Professors to women, on History, Belles Lettres and Science. In Montreal the same during the past winter. The Normal School has always been full of young women; more in proportion there, in fact, than in the public schools throughout the townships. Normal School girls, we suppose, are in demand for wives. Equal training of any other kind would be equally popular. We are sincerely desirous of throwing open everything that can be thrown open—editors' and professors' chairs, and all—to women. Let there be, as we believe in the main there is, perfect liberty in all these things. And there is but one thing in the way: women have not, as yet—and do not, at this moment—qualify themselves for the duties in which they would like to engage! Where, among our female teachers, are they that are fit for heads of Grammar Schools, or Professors' chairs in Colleges? And who hinders them? The highest positions (not the highest *appointments*: positions are *won*, not obtained)—the highest positions in medicine, photography, dentistry, education, engraving, modelling, and art generally, are all held by men. We ask our lady friends, Why? And we ask, could there possibly be imagined better opportunities for acquiring either a general or technical education, than those which are yearly frittered away idly by thousands of young women in this Province? some of whom are very sad to think that "everything seems to be shut up before them."

—A firm in Cincinnati are manufacturing spiral leather hose, the invention of the senior partner. This is a new construction of leather hose, the joints formed spirally, both lengthwise and across the sheet of leather, so as to give greater strength according to thickness, and form all joints without waste of material. This hose has been tested by a pressure of 340 pounds to the square inch, and stood the test without a leak or blemish

BEAUTIFUL BELLS.

Poetry and Arrangement by WAVERLY.



LADIES' CHIT-CHAT.

Gossip about Women, Work, Fashions, &c., &c.

All the most elegant silk costumes imported this season, are trimmed with elaborate embroidery in floss, and wide lace.

A new style of ribbon designed for sashes is called crepe ribbon, and has the same crinkled appearance that is seen on heavy black crepe. Its recommendation is that it will not crush easily.

A new kind of lace for trimming dresses is called "daisy lace," and is about a finger wide, the edge being formed by large silk daisies. The effect is fine on a black silk.

Jet is all the rage this season, and many of the handsomest bonnets are trimmed with wide jet fringe, or leaves and flowers composed entirely of small jet beads.

It is a proper thing, we hear, for a baby in New York to wear a diamond necklace and sleeve clasps, on state occasions, such as a mamma's reception day or at christening.

There are three kinds of lace—the hand made, called point lace; that made on a cushion, which is Valenciennes, and the machine lace, which is now so much used for trimming.

A tiara of gold and diamonds has recently been frequently substituted for the traditional bridal wreath of orange blossoms.

The Grecian bend having survived its usefulness, and never having had any beauty to boast of, is discarded. In its place a new fashioned notion, called the "Tichborne crawl," has been imported by a Boston lady, and of course will soon become the "rage" at the Hub.

... [illegible] ... well bred. ... these coming colored. Ladies just returned from abroad are surprised to find American ladies dragging handsome silk skirts on the dirty sidewalks of New York. The fashion is an unclean one, that women of taste and good sense refuse to follow. If a lady considers it imperative that her carriage costumes and house dresses trail slightly, and does not wish to provide separate suits for the street, it is an easy matter to shorten the skirts by buttons and loops underneath. A dress of walking length is also gracefully lengthened by detaching the three back breadths from the belt, putting a drawing string across the top, and letting them droop over the tournure. The upper skirt conceals the exposed part at the top, and a pretty demi-train is formed.

HOME CONVERSATION.

Children hunger perpetually for new ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem it drudgery to study in books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they will grow up intelligent if they enjoy in childhood the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter; dull, silent and uninteresting at home amongst their children. If they have not mental activity and mental stories sufficient for both, let them first use what they have for their own household.

BEECHER'S IDEA OF A BOY.

At twelve or fourteen, certainly, a boy is capable of taking care of himself out of doors. He ought to be able to drive a horse, to climb the highest tree, to swim skilfully, to carry a gun safely, and use it aright, to be of such a manly disposition as not to provoke attack, or if wantonly assailed, to have such a courageous way of using himself as that the same miscreant will not choose to meddle with him the second time. Nimble of hand, quick of foot, strong of loins, patient of fatigue, loving of action for mere luxury. This is the boy that the pious mother finds it not hard to train Christianly, and when to this outward freedom is added the self-control which true religion gives, he will grow up such a man as the State needs—as good men honor—as true men fervently love.

AMUSEMENTS OF OUR GREAT-GRANDMOTHERS.

In Walpole's day ladies were given to rough amusements, one of which is described by Mrs. Sherwood in her entertaining autobiography. A strong table-cloth was spread out at the top of the stairs, upon which the ladies seated themselves in rows, on the successive steps; then the gentlemen took hold of the lower end and pulled with all their might, the ladies resisting, of course. But the end of the matter was foreseen from the beginning, and the table-cloth and ladies came down together, and every thing was bruised except modesty. Imagine Waldo Emerson, George Ripley, and Bayard Taylor pulling Mrs. Child and Grace Greenwood and Louise Alcott and Miss Booth down a steep pair of stairs on a table-cloth, and the effort it requires to realize the scene in fancy will indicate the progress in taste and morals between Walpole's day and our own.

PERSONAL BEAUTY.

There is nothing more unfavorable to female beauty than late hours. Women who either from necessity or choice, spend most of the day in bed, and the night at work or in dissipation, have always a pale, faded complexion, and darkly rimmed and wearied eyes. Too much sleep is as unwholesome as too little, and is sure to bloat the person with a pallid and unwholesome fat. The diet also has a marked influence on personal beauty. Generous living is favorable to good looks, as it tends to fill out and give color and sleekness to the skin. A gross and excessive indulgence, however, in eating and drinking is fatal to female charms, especially when there is a great tendency to making flesh. Regularity of time in the daily repasts, and scientific cooking, are the best means not only of securing good health, but good looks. The appetite should never be wasted during the intervals between meals on pastry, confectionery, or any other tickler of the appetite which gratifies the tastes but does not support the system. Exercise is of course essential to female beauty. It animates the whole physical life, quickens the circulation of the blood, heightens the color, develops the growth, and perfects the form of each limb and the entire body. It also gives elasticity and grace of movement.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S ADVICE.

Florence Nightingale gives the following sensible advice to women. It deserves to be written in letters of gold:

1st. I would say to all young ladies who are called to any particular vocation, qualify yourself for it as a man does for his work. Don't think you can undertake it otherwise. No one should attempt to teach the Greek language until he is master of the language; and this he can only become by hard study. And,

2d. If you are called to man's work, do not exact woman's privileges, the privilege of inaccuracy, of weakness. Submit yourselves to the rules of business as men do, by which alone you can make God's business succeed, for He has never said that He will give His success and His blessing to inefficiency, to sketching and unfinished work.

But to all women I would say, look upon your work, whether it be an accustomed or unaccustomed work, as upon a trust confided to you. This will keep you alike from discouragement and from presumption, from idleness, and from overtaxing yourself. When God leads the way, He has bound Himself to help you to go the way.

LADIES SHOULD READ.

It is a great mistake in female education, to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted only to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education in the actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers, and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead; we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present; to know what it is and improve ... an intelligent opinion ... [illegible] ... sustain conversation according to the mental, moral and religious improvement of our times. Let the gilded annuals and poems on the centre-table be kept a part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the whole family, men, women and children, read newspapers.

Senator Sumner at Home.

The New York *Mail* gives the following description of Senator Sumner's residence in Washington:

Standing first among the palatial residences of our city, is the elegant home of Chas. Sumner. It is unquestionably the most unique private establishment in the district, and probably in the United States.

The beautiful house is filled with everything that is rich, rare, and therefore of inestimable value, that a gentleman possessing a highly cultured mind and unlimited wealth would naturally wish to surround himself.

The beautiful rooms are heavily wainscotd with carved walnut, the floors covered with Turkey carpets and beautiful rugs, and the long windows richly draped with brocade lined with exquisite lace.

Upon entering the reception hall the first object that meets your eye is an exquisite statue of Minerva, and you are for an instant surprised to behold your own face peering at you over the shoulder of the goddess. You scarcely recover from this surprise when the wonderful "cuckoo clock" hanging near the statue attracts your attention, and thus through all the rooms, while you are silently admiring some valuable relic from the old world, you are constantly attracted by something still more wonderful.

In the parlor, Turkish lounges and quaint chairs luxuriously upholstered in yellow brocade; curiously inlaid tables and rare statuary, form a picture of Oriental magnificence.

One of the attractions of the dining-room is the massive, black walnut sideboard, upon which may be found well-filled decanters, dainty goblets in quaint designs and elegant fruit dishes of rare workmanship. To those, however, who "look not upon the wine when it is red" the elegant table cover upon the dining table would be the greatest curiosity. This marvellous piece of work came from Turkey. The most dazzling colors of Constantinople are artistically wrought in curious figures upon alternate row of black and crimson cloth. Its gorgeousness is almost inconceivable, except by ... [illegible] ... "artistic puzzle in needle-work."

In the library are views of all the memorable peace conferences in the world, from Westphalia in 1848, down to Paris in 1856; of the Congress of Vienna; of the grand old Cathedral of Cologne. There is a *fac simile* of one of the windows of the Alhambra, paintings by the Count de Vergennes, the celebrated cabinet minister of Louis XVI.; Sir Samuel Romily, Bismarck and Fenelon, and numerous oil paintings, chiefly chosen for their brilliant coloring. Pictures and choice engravings are everywhere. There are Grotius and his wife; two pictures of Edmund Burke, and engravings of many great generals and statesmen of the old world, whose names stand high upon the scroll of fame, together with those of some of our own most prominent men. There is a sybil two hundred years old; bronzes on the mantels, the tables, and in niches and corners—bronzes that tell old stories of mythology, and curious studies in China, Japanese, Dresden, and modern French vases.

In the library up stairs, where, with his amendments and books, when he is not otherwise engaged in trying, by his forcible logic, to impress upon the American people the question of equality, as viewed by European nations generally—that all things else being equal, the colored man is worthy of as much attention as the white man—the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts may be found.

Here as in the lower rooms, the walls are covered with valuable paintings, while the collection of cameos, mosaics, missals, autographs, and thousands of quaint treasures betray the great veneration and love Mr. Sumner cherishes for all that is old and antique.

In this beautiful home Mr. Sumner entertains in a princely style, and his society is eagerly sought by the refined and cultured of our land, and the aristocrats of foreign countries who visit this city.

JANE HANLEY.

LABOR PROBLEMS.

Labor problems are occupying attention all over the civilized world. Agitations on the part of the laboring classes for "better terms," contemporaneous with the great democratic movements of modern society alike owe their origin to the facilities afforded for popular education, to the growth of the press, and the diffusion by these means of increased intelligence among the masses. These agitations may perhaps be regarded as a reaction from the long night of feudal oppression, when the working classes were regarded as little better than the clods they broke or the cattle they served. We are now witnessing the swing of the pendulum to the opposite side.

We hear of trades unions in England, on the Continent, in the United States, and elsewhere, with their extensive ramifications; and we rarely read a newspaper without stumbling across something concerning the "International." With regard to the "International," we may remark that while some of its views are impracticable, we have as yet seen no reason why it should be classed, as some class it, with the Commune. Some of its aims—such as the amelioration of the lot of women and children in the factories of England and the Continent, its opposition to monopolies, and its hostility the doctrine that individuals because they wear crowns have the right for a whim or point of honor to marshal to slaughter thousands of men created in God's image—are worthier of praise than of condemnation. Such a Society might do vast good if its management could be kept out of the hands of demagogues, and ... [illegible] ... and in ... half-a-dozen in a hundred ... right to think and act as they ... have the remaining majority. An attempt to coerce this half-dozen is a crime against liberty. It should also be remembered that trades organizations, if they bring power, involve penalties and drawbacks. One of these drawbacks is the sinking of individuality involved in obeying any combination whatever. Men cannot win promotion, position, wealth or honors in platoons. They must rise, if they rise at all, individually. Another penalty is the creation of castes—making employers a distinct class, and employees another. In a country like Canada, where the lines of social demarcation are happily indistinct, and where so many instances are at hand of persons who have worked their way up from humble beginnings to positions of honor and influence, the introduction of class feelings, prejudices and snobberies to any considerable extent would be matter for regret. It is also worthy of thought that an unjust exercise on one side of the power that comes of combination, is likely on the other to cause counter-combinations, as at Toronto, of employers.

It has also occurred to us whether Canadian workmen, who desire to combine for certain purposes, could not do so to better advantage to themselves and the country by forming their own organizations, instead of consenting to be mere branches of American Labor Leagues, as too many of our organizations are. The circumstances of the two countries are so dissimilar that what might be just and prudent in one might not be just and prudent in the other. Manufacturing in Canada is in its infancy. In the United States it is more firmly established. Unless the teachings of political economy are to be entirely ignored, and the relations of capital and labor to degenerate into a mere game of grab, the idea of a cast-iron rule for all trades and places, irrespective of varying circumstances, cannot be entertained.

Strikes, like revolutions, though sometimes, are rarely, justifiable, either in their inception, conduct, or results. We do not deny that there are extreme cases in which strikes may be justifiable; but when the disarrangement of business, the loss to the public, the creation of bitter feelings, and the general demoralization, are calmly considered, it will be admitted that every other means of effecting an adjustment of differences should be exhausted before the precipitation of a strike. Even when successful, a strike often costs more than its results are worth. Many a young man, especially, has taken his first step in a downward career of dissipation in the enforced idleness and aimless lounging of a strike.

Holding these views, we regret the folly of the Toronto employees in forcing a strike. There was no cause for violent hurry. The question was one to be allowed to ripen. The ill-advised and premature action of the Toronto strikers has thrown the movement back. The change needed to be thoroughly and intelligently discussed. Capital needed to be reassured. Employers needed to be shown, if it could be shown, that their interests would not ultimately suffer. We believe that even the strikers now admit that they have made a mistake.

To come back to the main question, how are the various divergencies between employers and employed as fast as they arise to be adjusted? Shall it be by strikes and agitations? Shall the feudal motto,

Let him take who has the power,
Let him keep who can,

become the modern substitute for the Golden Rule?

We beg to recommend to both sides, as in the long run better and more efficacious than strikes or class bitterness, the policy of conciliation and the principle of arbitration. Employers with the instincts of gentlemen, or who possess sense enough to read the signs of the times, will not refuse to meet their employees in a fair, frank and respectful spirit. On the other hand, we believe a large majority of workingmen are honestly anxious to do what is right. A frank and unreserved discussion of whys and wherefores between employers and employees would often prevent strikes, ill feeling, and discontent—either by granting wholly or in part the requests made, or satisfactorily showing why that is impossible.

The lesson needed to be learned both by buyers and sellers of labor is conciliation and consideration.

The Duty of Play.

[From the Christian Union.]

It sometimes looks to us as if this American people were destined to break down in the very flush of its powers from physical causes. On every side we see men giving way when they ought to be in the prime of strength. Clergymen, editors, doctors, business and professional men of every class, become incapable of work, and sink either into the grave or into hopeless invalidism. Of those who are going on with their work, a large proportion do so under the burden of physical weakness, which grows heavier with every year. Nervous troubles of every form are almost universal. As for our women, their ill-health is proverbial. It is questionable whether, as a nation, we are conspicuously wanting in robustness and physical force. But the class who represent our highest national efficiency—the alert, intense, high-strung men who throw their lives into their work, and achieve wonderful success. It is among these very men, among our city merchants, our successful ministers and professional men, that there is the most frequent and saddest failing through physical weakness. The characteristic American lacks physical force, and lacks it especially in his nervous system.

There is one cause which goes a long way to explain this fact. It is, that as a people we do not know how to play. Of all arts, we are most backward in this. We can work, we can talk, we can fight—but we cannot play. We do not play. We are always intent on business. Our very fun flashes out as an incident in the midst of strenuous activity. We are forever DOING. When it is not our own business, it is the business of the church or of society. We stop long enough to eat and sleep, simply because we cannot help ourselves. But the eating and sleeping are thrust in edgeways, as it were. They are intrusions; and we despatch them at the highest speed, and carry our cares to our meals and into our dreams. If we do profess to take amusement, we so manage as to keep up the full tension of the system; we do it *hard*.

Whether this kind of life would be in itself desirable, if it could be kept up for ever, need not be discussed. The simple fact is that it cannot be kept up for ever; not for three generations; hardly for one, or a single life. The human machine was not made to run constantly at the highest speed. Keep it at that too long, and it breaks down. The man that never plays will presently be unable to work. And very probably his children will never be able to work at all. The rising generation among us shows painfully the results of the fathers' and mothers' overwork.

We have spoken of this as peculiarly an American defect. Any one will find it so who looks at the European peoples. See the Germans—the nation that just now shows best in the world's race. The true German has a side of life that the American knows nothing about. Go into a respectable German beer-garden or concert saloon, toward the close of the day. Here are the counterparts of our professors and business men, and mothers of families. Thing incredible to American ears, they are idle, and are happy in it! At intervals they listen to charming music. For the rest, they ... [illegible] ... propose their mode for Americans; but it is one way, and in their case it proves most effectual, of letting the strained and weary system refresh itself.

Look again at the English, especially the upper and middle classes—their field sports, their hunting, their long summer vacations. The universities keep term hardly more than half the year. The professional man takes his months in the summer and autumn, for a shooting excursion, or for a tramp in the mountains of Scotland or Switzerland. The Life of Sir Henry Holland affords a good instance. Here was a hard-working man who reached the summit of his profession, and every year of his life took two solid months for pleasure travel. Nor is this an exceptional case. And what return these Englishmen get for their investment in rest and recreation and country life! What an amount of work they achieve! See Gladstone and Disraeli, leading the Government and the Opposition, and meanwhile writing novels and theological essays, in an incidental way! To our nervous force these men add a solid basis of physical strength, that gives their best an advantage over our best in real capacity for work.

It is idle to expect one people to copy its methods of recreation from another. Our people will not take their amusement as the Germans do or as the English do. They will rather grow into ways of their own, naturally developed from their character and circumstances. But it is high time that each one should for himself heartily accept and act on the principle, that play is just as much a necessity to him as food or sleep. Let it take what form he likes—social enjoyment or bodily exercise; gardening, riding, walking, rowing; public amusements; anything that is innocent, that he enjoys, and that does not task the same faculties as his work. To have something of this kind is a religious duty. No man can be a strong and well man without it. And no one has a right before God to be anything but strong and well, so far as lies in his power.

The matter has a most direct bearing on religious character. As a rule, the soul suffers when the body suffers. The weakness and lassitude that come of powers over-taxed, beget peevishness and selfishness; they dull the higher powers of the soul and interrupt its spiritual vision. And among our people at large, a great amount of positive immorality springs directly from this habitual neglect of recreation. Nature has sudden and savage ways of rebelling against this kind of wrong. The man who constantly tasks himself unsparingly, will be liable to sudden strong impulses toward dissipation, that are spared to him who lives rationally and moderately. We knew a man who exceeded all his fellows in capacity and devotion to work, a Hercules of intellectual labor, who seemed to have no life except in intense mental activity. Suddenly he became addicted to gross intoxication, and was brought home dead drunk night after night. Nothing could be more natural. The innate need of diversion had been denied and repressed, until it broke out in sensuous excess. Whoever has the training of children may be sure that none more need to be led into active play, into hearty outdoor frolic, than those whose tastes are toward study. They beyond others need innocent recreation, not only to keep the balance true between body and mind; but morally as well, to give a safety-valve to latent forces which otherwise may work destruction.

None need more to learn this lesson, of taking innocent amusement, than men who in most respects are thoroughly good. Lazy and irresponsible people may to some extent be trusted to take a sufficient amount of healthy idleness. It is the conscientious and earnest man, the active church member, the man or woman who is strenuous in benevolent causes, that needs to be admonished,—play! Throw aside your work and your cares, at least once a day, and give yourself up for an hour or two to untasking enjoyment and relaxation.

ABSORBENT POWERS OF WATER.—Pure water will absorb many unpleasant odors. A pan full of clean fresh water from a well or spring placed in a room which has been newly painted, will absorb during the night so much of the smell of the paint as to be totally unfit to drink; a bowl of water remaining in a close sleeping-room will also imbibe a very unpleasant flavor. If water is kept constantly supplied in a milk-room or cellar, the milk may be preserved sweet much longer than without it.

THE TRENTON COURIER
IS PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE YOUNG, Proprietor,
EVERY
THURSDAY MORNING.

IN ADVANCE, $1 PER ANNUM;
50 cents for six months. Fifty per cent added if not paid in advance.

JOB WORK JOB WORK
DONE NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.
Office—In Cooley's Buildings, Ferry Street Trenton, Ont.

A Woman.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

O, dwarfed and wronged, and stained with ill,
Behold! thou art a woman still!
And, by that sacred name and dear,
I bid thy better self appear.

Still, through thy foul disguise, I see
The rudiments of purity,
That, spite of change and loss, makes good
Thy birthright claim of womanhood;
An inward loathing, deep, intense;
A shame that is half innocence.

Cast off the grave-clothes of thy sin
Rise from the dust thou liest in,
As Mary rose at Jesus's word,
Redeemed and white before the Lord
... [illegible] ... He's strong. Art ...
The world's O'ercomer: "Be of ...
What lip shall judge when He app...
Who dares to scorn the child He lo...

FARM AND GARDEN.

Interresting Notes and Comments.

PREPARING LAND FOR ROOTS.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon our farmers that the great point required to ensure success in growing heavy crops of roots, such as Swedes, Mangolds, Beets or Carrots, is that the ground should not only be well enriched with manure, but also thoroughly well prepared during the month of May by the use of the plough, cultivator and harrow. It is of the first importance to obtain a deep, mellow and well pulverized seed-bed. The cost of growing a crop of roots is nearly the same, be the yield what it may. Hence, the great point is to make every effort to obtain a heavy yield by proper management. Carrots particularly require a deep, mellow and well prepared seed-bed, and should be sown sufficiently early to ensure a good advance in growth before the summer drouth sets in. Give a liberal seeding, and trust rather to thinning out the plants than risk failure from having too few, for the carrot is a tender plant when very young, and very liable to suffer from neglect or inattention to details.

Mangolds follow next in succession, and should be got in by the fifteenth or twentieth of May, earlier if the season is well advanced which, however, is not likely to prove the case this year. The seed need not be planted so closely, one inch apart will be quite sufficient, and in fact a liberal seeding, and should one half fail to grow there will still be enough of plants and to spare. The *Yellow Globe* is the best sort for value as feed, but the *Long Red* will give the heaviest crop. One advantage of *Mangolds* is that they will stand the drouth the best of any root we can grow. A top dressing of salt at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre is very effectual as a manurial agent to this crop, and is largely used for the purpose in England.

Sugar beets will be considerably grown this year, and as a cattle food are more valuable than any other root. But they have the disadvantage of being easily hurt by slight frosts, and do not keep through the winter on that account unless they can be taken up early and stored away where they ... [illegible] ... The Grain Wheel ... [illegible] ... from beets will be established, and in such cases the crop will pay well for the purpose, and the roots, after having their saccharine juices extracted, are still nearly as good for cattle feeding. To grow a good crop the drills must be closer together than is usual with turnips or carrots, and most of the work of cultivation after seeding must be done with the hand hoe. Twenty to twenty-five tons of roots per acre is about the usual yield with extra good care and culture. The seed should be sown early, just as soon as all danger of late spring frosts is past, as the young plants are easily killed by frost. Thin out to four inches apart in rows. Small solid roots are most juicy and preferable to larger ones.

Swedish Turnips.—This is the grand stand-by of our farmers as a root crop, and rarely fails to yield well in favorable seasons, but is more liable to be affected by insect in summer and dry waether than other roots. The bulk of the growth of this crop is attained in the fall after the rains set in, and frost to a moderate amount does not interfere with the growth of the plants. Hence the crop may be sown late in June or early in July, and yet make a full return. Owing to this the bulk of our farmers prefer it to the earlier roots. The land can be got into a proper state of preparation after all other spring seeding is done. It is generally preferable to apply the manure given fresh from the barnyard by opening furrows, filling them with manure, and then covering with the plough in such a way as to leave a slightly elevated ridge on which to sow the turnip. Where well composted manure is applied it may be dragged into the soil, or covered in with a gang plough, and the seed sown on the flat surface in drills twenty-six inches apart. Give abundance of seed, to ensure that enough plants will be spared by the fly. Top dress the drills after sowing with plaster, and as soon as the young plants appear, dust finely powdered lime along the top of the drills. This will materially assist to keep off the fly, and if this can be done till the young plants begin to show the rough leaf, they are safe. Watch the crop closely after seeding, and if the fly appears to take too many, re-sow all the vacant spot with fresh seed. Cultivate well; thin out to six or eight inches apart; and as soon as the crop is well established and the weeds got rid of, let it alone, to grow till the end of October.

A True and Touching Incident.

A young man and his wife were preparing to attend a Christmas party at the house of a friend some miles distant.

"Henry, my dear husband, don't drink too much at the party to-day; you will promise me, won't you?" said she, putting her hand upon his brow, and raising her eyes to his face with a pleading smile.

"No, Millie, I will not; you may trust me," and she wrapped her infant in a soft blanket and they descended.

The horses were soon prancing over the turf, and a pleasant conversation beguiled the way.

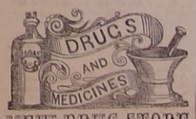
"Now, don't you forget your promise," whispered the young wife, as they passed up the steps.

Poor thing! She was the wife of a man who loved to look upon the wine when red. The party passed pleasantly; the time for departure drew near; the wife descended from the upper chamber to join her husband. A pang shot through her beating heart as she met him, for he was intoxicated; he had broken his promise. Silently they rode homeward, save when the drunken man broke into snatches of a song or unmeaning laughter. But the wife rode on, her babe pressed closely to her grieved heart.

"Give me the baby, Millie; I can't trust you with him," he said, as they approached the dark and swollen stream.

After some hesitation she resigned her first-born—her darling babe closely wrapped in a great blanket—to his arms. Over the dark waters the noble steeds safely bore them; and when they reached the bank the mother asked for her child. With much care and tenderness he placed the bundle in her arms; but when she clasped it to her breast no babe was there! It had slipped from the blanket, and the drunken father knew it not. A wild shriek from the mother aroused him, and he turned around just in time to see the little rosy face rise one moment above the waters, then sink forever, and that by his own intemperance. The anguish of the mother and remorse of the father are better imagined than described.

Robert Dean's



NEW DRUG STORE

OPPOSITE G. A. SMITH'S,

is the Finest Establishment in

Trenton,

Drugs,
Chemicals,
Dye Stuffs,
Patent Medicines, &c,

in Endless Variety and PUREST QUALITY.

Choice Perfumery, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Glycerine, Honey, Old Brown Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.

FANCY GOODS, &c., of Every Description kept in stock.

Special Attention paid to COMPOUNDING DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTIONS and no percentage charged for trouble or anything but the regular prices of the Medicines used.

All Medicines Warranted Genuine.

PATRONIZE ROBERT DEANS.

Trenton, Dec. 14, 1871. 6-47

No. 24.

For Bargains in

HARDWARE

Call on

R. W. Purdy.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes Glass, Putty, Nails, Iron, Steel, Coal, Coal Oil, &c.

Table & Pocket

CUTLERY,

of Every Description, Razors, Cross Cut Saws, Hand Saws, Buck Saws, BEST QUALITY, at

Lowest Prices.

AXES

in both Double and Single Steel, also Broad and Hand Axes.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

Such as Locks, Knobs, Latches, Door Bells, &c.

SEASONED

BENT STUFF,

always on hand, such as Hubs, Fellows, Poles, Spokes, Shafts, Seats, in fact everything required for a First Class Carriages and Cutters, and all kinds of goods in our line at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

Will you Buy

BOOTS & SHOES

CHEAP

One Door West of the Post Office.

BRIGHTON,

where you will find Best assortment of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Felt Over Shoes in the County and at the LOWEST PRICES.

We keep both American and Canadian Styles of all kinds.

Give them a Call and SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

HOME-MADE Boots & Shoes kept CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Brighton, Nov. 22, 1871. 47

No. 1 White Coal Oil

at W. M. IRELANDS for

30 Cents per GALLON.

WE say nothing with regard to our neighbors goods or business although they are so very kind as to circulate reports that our Oil, Flour and Goods in general are of an inferior quality. Under such circumstances we feel called upon to say to the Public, that all such stories are utterly false, not having a shade of truth in them. We assure our customers that our Goods are all Warranted to Please in every respect or may be returned and money refunded. We buy the Best Articles that are to be found in the market, and are determined to sell at such Low Prices that every one who values money must see it to their advantage to buy their Groceries, Provisions and Coal Oil at

IRELANDS.

Trenton, Feb. 3, 1872.

Grocery and Provision Store,

Jas. Young & Co.

TRENTON.

Purchasers should call and Examine our stock of GROCERIES, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, &c., as they will be found GOOD and CHEAP.

LEATHER & Findings,

For SALE.

The best Market Price for HIDES, TALLOW and FARM PRODUCE.

J. YOUNG & Co.

May 17, 1871.

VILLAGE Lot FOR SALE,

THE NORTH HALF OF LOT number Seven in the Second Con of the Township of Murray.

ALSO VILLAGE LOTS

Nos. 25, 41, and 42, West Wellington St
5, Bocage Street, Trenton.
13, N. Dundas street.
21, 39, and 40, East Stanley st.
15, West Stanley street.
23, on South side of Wellington st
This lot has a good house and outbuildings on it, all on Hanovor Plot Trenton.

For particulars apply to

H. W. DELANY

Trenton, Jan. 1st. 1870. 5-1 0

SPADES

SHOVELS, and a good variety of Farmers' Implements to be had at

LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE.

Front Street

BELLEVILLE !!

ALSO

STEEL, IRON, and other METALS,

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, Window Glass, &c. in great variety.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING STOCK of

Carriage Hardware,

all purchased before the recent great advance, is

DAILY ARRIVING,

ALSO

Shelf & HEAVY Hardware,

of Every Description at

Very LOW Prices.

JAS. GLASS & CO.

Sign of the CIRCULAR SAW,

BELLEVILLE.

April 2, 1872 1

DAILY LINE

TO

ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER

"NORSEMAN"

Will on or about 1st April next, commence her regular daily trips, ice permitting, leaving Cobourg every morning at 7 30, Port Hope at 9 o'clock for Rochester, connecting, there with New York Central, Northern Central and Erie Railway for all points East South and south West.

RETURNING

Leaves Charlotte, Port of Rochester, every evening at 9 o'clock (except Saturdays when she leaves at 2 p. m, for Brighton.

The Steamer calls at Brighton Mondays and Thursdays; at Colborne every day except Wednesday at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington and Newcastle on Wednesday, should freight offer.

Dealers in stock will find this the cheapest route to Albany, Boston and New York, &c.

Address

R. C. CARTER,

March 27. 1872. 13 Port Hope, Ont.

THE LOCKMAN SEWING MACHINE

STILL MAINTAINS ITS SUPERIORITY.

Call at the Courier Office.

GEORGE YOUNG.

OUR SPRING STOCK

HAS ARRIVED.

COTTONS, TWEEDS, &C., IN PROFUSION.

A FIRST CLASS CUTTER is Employed to cut and make for the establishment.

CLOTH Purchased From us CUT GRATIS.

Remember we are Determined to Give Satisfaction in Work and Goods.

J. A. & M. A. JOHNSTON.

Trenton, March, 1872.

NEW SPRING GOODS, 1872.

We have now Opened Out about FORTY CASES of our Spring Stock of

DRY GOODS,

which being purchased very early can be sold much Cheaper than any purchased now. Call and look through our Stock.

Jas. W. Dunnet.

"GLASGOW WAREHOUSE," BELLEVILLE.

March, 1872.

McCREADY & Co's.

The cold and the frost have again come on the earth,
And the cold chilly winds again have their mirth,
So off with your linens, get woolens instead,
And dress with the season, to show you're well bred.

It's idle, much talking, these coming cold days,
The best place to get clothing is where it best pays,
And now we'll remind you, if we haven't before
That McCready & Co's. is the cheap Clothing Store.

At morning, at noon or at close of the day,
If perchance you happen to travel that way,
Just call at our store, look about for yourself,
And see our nice goods on counter and shelf.

Before, you might miss it, but certainly now,
Since the store we enlarged, and altered it so,
The Clothing Emporium, on Trenton Front Street,
Is attractive to all whose entrance we greet.

Not only our goods are tastefully made,
You're sure to be suited in making the trade.
No matter the day, warm weather or cold,
What you get for your money is better than gold.

In styles and in cloth, the latest and best,
Are always our study as our goods will attest.
And you never need fear, for we'll tell the truth,
That being our habit from earliest youth.

Our motto, small profits and ready quick sale,
To fit and to please you we never will fail,
For by fair dealing, as every one knows,
Our business enlarges and steadily grows.

In country or village where ever you dwell,
Whether Farmer, Mechanic, Nabob or Swell,
Remember the store where they sell so cheap,
And call on McCready six days in the week.

The truth should be known all over the globe,
That the very best place to get your wardrobe,
In summer or winter, as we told you before,
Is right from the shelves of McCready's New Store.

B. McCREADY & CO.

Trenton, Dec. 1, 1871.

A LARGE SUPPLY AT OLD PRICES OF

Springs & AXELS

AT THE

NEW Hardware Store.

FOR

PAINTS, OILS & VARNISHES.

FOR

Glass, Putty & Brushes, for Nails, Iron & Heavy Hardware,

FOR

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

For Best English and American

PLATED GOODS,

FOR

THE BEST BELLOWS AND STOVE COAL.

For the Best Hardware in General, Call at the

Sign of the Circular Saw, Trenton.

GEO. A. WHITE,

Trenton, Nov. 29, 1871. 48.

MACLELAN'S Block

TO LET.

Stores and Offices in the above building on Ferry Street, Trenton.

For Terms, &c., apply to

MACLELLAN & MACLELLAN,

15-3w. Belleville, Ont.

DOMINION DYENIG, PRINTING & SCOURING WORKS,

MONTREAL.

THESE Extensive Works are under the supervision of a gentleman from Paris, and the best workmen are employed.

TERMS LIBERAL.

AGENT AT TRENTON,

MISS M. J. EAMAN,

Front Street, Trenton.

April 10, 1872. 15-2m.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, that any person or persons having placed Saw-logs, Cedar Ties, Bolts, Cordwood, or any other obstructions on any of the County Roads, must remove the said obstructions immediately, or they will be dealt with according to law.

JOHN FRANCIS,

County Surveyor.

Belleville, March 13, 1872. 12.

NOTICE !

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Jacob Helmer, late of the township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland, Yeoman deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate that they are to settle their indebtedness without delay, otherwise the accounts will be placed in Court for collection. Also all parties holding claims against the Estate are required to present them for payment.

MILES HELMER,

Administrator.

Dated at Murray, 18th Jan., 1872.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY is one of the most prosperous of English Insurance Companies,

Its Invested Funds are - - $17,0005,036
Its Daily Income exceeds - - - $20,00

Its Life Policies are a SURE PROTECTION for the future.

Its Fire Policies, issued at current rates, afford ample protection to the MERCHANT and HOUSEHOLDER.

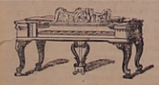
All fair claims PROMPTLY PAID, and the utmost liberality shown in the adjustment of same.

☞Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal.

G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for Dominion.

RICHARD HILTON,
Agent at Trenton.

March, 1872. 5-ly.



PIANO-FORT

AND

MUSIC WAREHOUSE,

Gooding's Block, Trenton, Ont.

G. FINKLE,

Music Dealer & Business Agent

FOR THE

TRADING Manufacturing Companies,

begs respectfully to inform the Musical Public that he keeps Constantly on Exhibition at his Ware-rooms a COMPLETE and

CAREFULLY Selected Stock

OF

First-Class Seven Octave Rosewood Piano-Fortes, Church and Parlor Organs, Melodeons, &c.

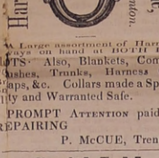
The Very Best of Instruments in the Market from the Most RELIABLE MAKERS and DEALERS, may be here obtained, at LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES,

with a Guarantee of Five Years, as also a Guarantee of Exchange.

Eighteen Years Experience in the Music Line, has taught him that selling a First Class Instrument at a reasonable Profit is the only true method of conducting Business that will prove satisfactory both to Purchaser and Seller.

Old Instruments taken in payment for New Ones.

Orders (by letter or otherwise) for Tuning, Regulating, Repairing, &c., will receive Prompt Attention.



A Large assortment of Harness always on hand at BOTH DEPOTS. Also, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Trunks, Harness Oil, Snaps, &c. Collars made a Specialty and Warranted Safe.

PROMPT ATTENTION paid to REPAIRING

P. McCUE, Trenton.

Smithfield

SASH, DOOR, BLIND

AND

Planing FACTORY.

H. HEAD, *Proprietor.*

I have commenced the Manufacture of the above at my Factory at Smithfield, also

Door & Window Casings, Mouldings, &c.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

All Articles in my Line, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

☞ *Work Done to Order.*

CONTRACTORS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED.

Dry Lumber constantly on hand.

Smithfield, Augu 1, 1871. 31.

AUSTIN & HILTON

Are again prepared to serve their Customers with Cheap Goods. We have moved the Old Shop a few yards nearer the Bridge, where we will do business while the New Block is building, and to all who will take the trouble to visit the Old Store we promise a better assortment of Goods and at Lower Prices than ever.

AUSTIN & HILTON.

Trenton, April 10, 1872.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR TRADE

Go to Ashton's for Dry Goods.
Go to Ashton's for Cottons.
Go to Ashton's for Prints.
Go to Ashton's for Tweeds.
Go to Ashton's for Ready Made Clothing.
Go to Ashton's for Hats.
Go to Ashton's for Boots and Shoes.
Once More
Go to Ashton's for Cheap Teas.

NO PLACE LIKE ASHTON'S, TRENTON,

FOR CHEAP GOODS.

Trenton, April 1, 1872.

NEW SPRING STYLES.

OF HATS IN FELT, FUR, &c., at

Geo. H. HAYMES'.

SILK HATS,—All Latest Styles, for $2.25.

CAPS from 25 cents.

And all goods such as are kept by a first class Hatter.

Belleville, March 23, 1872.

THE LARGEST,

Most VARIED

BEST SELECTED,

& CHEAPEST,

STOCK OF

Boots & Shoes

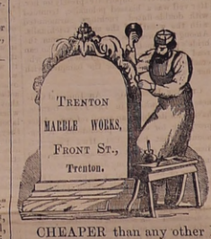
BETWEEN

TORONTO & MONTREAL

AT THE

DOMINION BOOT & SHOE STORE.

☞ JAS. B. YOUNG.



MONUMENTS

Head Stones,

POST & CHAINS,

Mantle Pieces,

&c.,

Executed with Neatness,

AND

CHEAPER than any other Factory in the Dominion.

Trenton, Jan. 10, 1872.

J. G. PHELPS,

Has a Large New Stock of GLASS-WARE.

THE LARGEST AND BEST that has ever been brought to Trenton, and Good Value for the Price.

Glass Sets, 6 Pieces, 75 Cents

STONE China Tea Sets, 44 Pieces, $2.25.

Fruts of the Season Oranges Lemons &c.

GODERICH SALT.

Be sure and make your selections at the Store of

Jas. G. Phelps.

For Sale

THREE COWS coming in immediately for sale, also a 4 year old Steer.

Apply to GEORGE YOUNG,

"COURIER" OFFICE.

Trenton, March 7 1872.

THE

JOSEPH HAL

MACHINE WORKS,

OSHAWA, ONT.

THE JOSEPH HALL

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

PROPRIETORS.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR

No. 1 and 2 Buckeye Combined Reaper and Mower, with Johnson's Self-Rake, improved for 1871.

We believe this machine, as we now build it, to be the most perfect Reaper and Mower ever yet offered to the public of Canada.

Among its many advantages, we call attention to the following:—

It has no Gears on the Driving Wheels,

Enabling it to pass over marshy or sandy ground without clogging up the gearing, thereby rendering it less liable to breakage. It is furnished with **four knives, two for mowing and two for reaping, one of which has a sickle edge for cutting ripe, clean grain; the other a smooth edge for cutting grain in which there is grass or seed clover.**

It has malleable guards both on the Mower Bar and Reaper Table, with best cast-steel Ledger Plates. It is also furnished with our **new Patent Tilting Table, for picking up lodged grain.** This is the only really valuable Tilting Table offered on any combined Reaper and Mower. The table can be **very easily raised or lowered by the Driver in his seat, without stopping his team.** This is one of the most important improvements effected in any machine during the past two years.

Any one or all of the Arms of the Reel can be made to act as Rakes, at the option of the Driver, by a lever readily operated by his foot. The cutting apparatus is in front of the machine, and therefore, whether reaping or mowing, the entire work of the machine is under the eye of the Driver while guiding his team. The Table is so constructed as to **gather the grain into a bundle before it leaves the Table, and deposit it in a more compact form than any other Reel Rake.**

The Table is attached to the machine both in front and rear of the Driving Wheel, which enables it to pass over rough ground with much greater ease and less injury to the Table.

The Grain Wheel gives a positive motion to the Rakes are driven by Gearing, instead of Chains, and, therefore, have a steady, uniform motion, making them much less liable to breakage on uneven ground, and more regular in raising their teeth. The Gearing is very simple, strong and durable. The Boxes are all lined with

BABBIT METAL.

The parts are all numbered, so that the repairs can be ordered by telegraph or otherwise, by simply giving the number of the part wanted. There is no Side Draught in either reaping or mowing, and the machine is so perfectly balanced that there is no pressure on the horses' necks, either when reaping or mowing. All our malleable castings, where they are subject to much strain, have been twice annealed, thereby rendering them both tough and strong. Our Johnson Rake is so constructed as to raise the Cam so far above the Grain Table that the Grain does not interfere with the Machinery of the rakes or Reel. We make the above machine in two sizes.—No. 1, large size, for farmers who have a large amount to reap.—No. 2, medium size, for farmers having more use for a Mower than for a Reaper. With the exception of difference in size, these machines are similar in every respect. Our No. 2 machine supplies a want heretofore unfilled, viz: A medium between the Junior Mower and the large Combined Machine, both in size and price. We shall distribute our sample machines in March, among our agents, that intending purchasers may have an early opportunity of examining their merits, and **we guarantee that all machines shipped this season shall be equal in quality and finish to the samples exhibited by our Agents.** We invite the public to withhold giving their orders until they have had an opportunity of inspecting our machines, as we believe that they are unsurpassed by any other machines ever yet offered on this continent. We also offer among our other machines:

Johnson's Self-Raking Reaper, Improved for 1871, with two knives smooth and sickle edge, and malleable guards.
Wood's Patent Self-Raking Reaper.
Buckeye Reaper No. 1, with Johnson's Self-Rake.
Buckeye Reaper No. 2, with Johnson's Self-Rake.
Ohio Combined Hand-Raking Reaper and Mower.
Canada Chief Jr. Mower.
Buckeye Mower No. 1
Buckeye Mower No. 2
Billy Ohio Mower No. 1.
Ohio Jr. Mower.
Taylor's Sulky Horse Rake.
Farmers' Favourite Grain Drill.
Champion Hay Tedder.

AND OUR CELEBRATED

HALL THRESHER AND SEPARATOR,

Greatly improved for 1871, with either Pitt's, Felton, Planet, Woodbury, or Hall's 8 or 10-horse power.

We shall also offer for the fall trade a new Clover Thresher and Huller, very much superior to any other heretofore introduced.

A NEW AND COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF ALL OUR MACHINES

Is being published, and will be ready for early distribution, free to all applicants.

All our Machines are warranted to give satisfaction, and purchasers will have an opportunity of testing them, both in Mowing and Reaping, before they will be required to finally conclude the purchase.

For further information, address—

F. W. GLEN,

President,

OSHAWA, ONT

G. T. TIME-TABLE, Trenton.

GOING EAST.

Express	11:35 a.m.
Mixed	9:20 p.m.
Passenger	11:15 p.m.
Express	12:35 a.m.

GOING WEST.

Passenger	4:35 a.m.
Express	7:30 a.m.
Mixed	11:35 a.m.
Mail	8:10 p.m.

JOHN FRANCIS,

INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures for South Hastings, and County Surveyor. Office, Trenton. 17

BIGELOW & DUGGAN,

BARRISTERS, &c. 51 Adelaid Street East Toronto.
N. G. BIGELOW, G. F. DUGGAN.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, TRENTON, ONT.

THIS First Class and Commodious New Hotel is Splendidly fitted up for the accommodation of Guests, Commercial Men, &c. Every attention paid to the travelling public.

A. PARENT, PROPRIETOR.

Special Notices.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored [illegible] many heavy [illegible] is entirely in our own exports to [illegible] lands and British Guiana [illegible] trade with [illegible] in 1869-70 a [illegible] a reduction [illegible] Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed [illegible]) Exports to [illegible] from $1,[illegible] 88-1y.

The [illegible] Gent's Furnishing, Ready Made Clothing, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Braces, Hats,—Silk and Wool, go to L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

Black Silks, Black Lustres and Dress Goods bought on the sterling at L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

An Extra Large stock of Goods for sale, bought on the sterling, and bought at last year's prices. Call and see them at L. A: PURDY's, Brighton.

Fresh Groceries. Twankey Tea 40 cts. per lb. The Best 50ct. Tea in town at L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

Fine Canadian Tweeds $1.60 per yd., worth $1.40; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Meltons, Waterproofs, Grass Linens, &c., &c., at L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

100 pieces of Hoyles and Aishton's prints at L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

Satinetts, 60cts: per yd., Diagonal Tweeds 70cts. per yd., Fine Beaver Coatings $3.00 per yd., Summer Coatings, double fold 92cts. to $1.15 per yd., at L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

Ladie's and Gent's Hosiery and Gloves extremely Cheap at L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

All go home satisfied from L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

A Large Stock of New Boots & Shoes, at L. A. PURDY's, Brighton.

Go to Stickney, Brighton, for the best Kip and Coarse Boots, &c. at the Lowest Prices.

Come one! Come all! and inspect carefully at L. A. PURDY's, Brighton.

McGuire has the best half dollar tea in town.

Best No. 1 Coal Oil as cheap as the cheapest at R. W. Purdy's No. 24 Trenton.

Try Stickney Brighton, for the Best No. 1 Shoepacks and Moccasins made to order at very low prices. Call and see them.

If you want good half dollar tea go to [illegible]

[illegible] and steal [illegible] night their loose cash requires close vigilance on the part of those engaged in trade. Your readers will be glad to learn that every effort is made on the part of Bullock Bros., Wide Awake Store, to frustrate such attempts, and keep on hand, for the accommodation of the public generally, over $6,000 worth of choice family groceries, which will be sold to suit customers for the next thirty days. Remember the place, BULLOCK BROS., Brighton. 7-8

Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya.

THERE is no Diseased Condition of the body in which Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya may not be used with positive benefit. Being a Chemical Foood and Nutritive Tonic, it acts physiologically in the same manner as our diet. It perfects Digestion, Assimilation, and the formation of Healthy Blood. It sustains the vital forces by supplying the waste constantly going on, of nerve and muscle, as the result of mental and physical exertion, enabling mind and body to undergo great labor without fatigue. Its action in building up constitutions broken down with Wasting Chronic Diseases, by fast living and bad habits, is truly extraordinary, its effect being immediate in energizing all the organs of the body, Phosphates being absolutely necessary to cell formation and the growth of tissues, must for all time be Nature's great restorative and vitalizer. Sold by all Druggists at $1.

A Friend in Need.—Dr. Wistars' Balsam of Wild Cherry is a friend in deed. Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, and "last not least," Consumption! The sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which the popularity of this preparation is based, will always be maintained by the proprietors.

"Horse Men," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders: Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

We have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment: one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a coarse towel. *Apply the Liniment cold, and rub in well with the hand.*

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, under the editoral management of Gail Hamilton, has more than doubled its subscription list, during the past four months. The May number contains: "Migration, Colonization, Homes," by Horace Greeley; "Miss Hannah Adams," by James Parton; "Household discoveries," by Gail Hamilton: "Brother Anderson, by Thomas K. Beecher; "Longevity," by Dr. Dio Lewis; Reminiscences of Rev. Dr. Bethune," by A. A. Willits, D. D., etc. Every woman should read Gail Hamilton's editoral, in which she says: "It will never do to trust men with a liberty which they will abuse. The best of them, men who may be respectable and even distinguished as jurists, doctors merchants, mechanics, are, in domestic matters, but children of a larger growth. They must be trained. They may be allowed liberty, but they must not be allowed to take it without permission."

The HOUSEHOLD is a first class original Magazine, published at one dollar a year, by S. S. Wood & Co., Newburgh N. Y. A specimen copy mailed free to any address.

Trenton Courier,

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1872.

ENLARGED.—We feel much obliged for the many complimentary remarks of late as to the appearance of the "COURIER.". The encouragement of a substantial nature received in increased circulation, &c., has induced us to still further improve its appearance. If our efforts meet with your approval, dear friend, send us your name and 65 cents to pay for the *Courier* for the balance of this year. If you are taking it, ask your neighbour to subscribe. By thus helping us you will be getting better value and have the consciousness of assisting a good cause.

SPRING.—The ice in the bay between Belleville and Trenton has disappeared. The weather is balmy and warm. Monday was cold with flying snow flakes. Hay sold last week for $25 a ton and cannot be had now at any price. The roads are in splendid condition.

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.—Our readers favorite steamers. Passage to Londonderry, Liverpool or Glasgow and back at reduced rates. Cabin $120, second class $48. The fullest information can be obtained by calling at the COURIER office.

BURGLARS.—For some time past a gang of burglars were operating in Toronto. On Saturday night two men named Dougherty and Meyers were arrested, Dougherty using a revolver shot one of the police in the head which fortunately is not fatal. Keys and clothes, stolen goods, were found in their possession.

NEW FIRM.—Mr. George Bonter has purchased the Drug Store of the late Robert T. Deans, and is now ready to wait on customers. Mr. Bonter has three years experience as a medical student, and will devote all his energies to the wants of his customers.

Those who attended the Concert given at Trenton by the New Orleans Minstrels speak in the highest terms of the performance as of a superior order and free from slang.

The concert was well patronized.

GOVRNOR OF MANITOBA.—An Ottawa rumor says it is pretty certain that Mr. Morris will be appointed Governor of Manitoba, and Mr. O'Connor will succeed Mr. Morris in the Cabinet.

ANOTHER STEAMER.—The Kingston *Whig* says:—"The steamer *Norfolk*, now in Kingston, has been bought by Capt. Porte, of Belleville, and is to be placed on the route between Picton and Trenton.

There are symptoms of the probability of a very large emigration to Manitoba during the ensuing season, The Fergus *Express* states that over one hundred persons are to leave that neighborhood on Monday for the North-west, and others will follow later in the season. Numbers are also leaving Ottawa for the same destination.

ACCIDENT.—A carpenter named Greatnix, in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, while attempting to get on a train in motion at Earnestown on the [illegible] in Belleville.

MIXED COMMISSION.—The United States and British Commission met on Saturday. Two cases versus the United States were disallowed; seven claims were added to the list of British Claimants, making the total list 448. It is announced that petitions may be filed by special permission up to the 26th of June, after which no more will be received.

FIRE AT BRIGHTON.

Brighton, April 22nd,—Yesterday at noon a fire was discovered in the store occupied by Mr. J. H. Willoughby in the new brick block. There had been no fire in the premises for twenty-four hours, and no doubt exists that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as spirits of turpentine had been freely used, even lying in pools in the cellar below, Mr. Willoughby's goods, valued at over $8,000, were almost all destroyed. They were ensured for $5,000 in the Hartford and Western Companies. The insurance on the building was $8,000, but little damage was done to it, No blame is attached to Mr. Willoughby. An investigation to-morrow.—*Globe.*

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—This precious document that has caused such a storm in the tea pot, concedes to Yankees the right to fish in our inshore waters and use our land for curing purposes, also the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and bars Canada any indemnity for damage done by Fenian raids, for the consideration of England endorsing Canada's paper for £2,500,000 and the privilege of carrying fish to the American market free of duty. The whole affair is a gigantic insult offered to Canada by Lord Kimberly, and thankfully accepted by Sir J. A. MacDonald. The Yankees could not do without fish, and if our fishermen had to pay duty they could charge the same to the consumer and clear as much per quintal as to pay no duty and sell fish at the lower rate. The guarantee will save us about ½ per cent interest but will not sell our bonds an hour faster than without that guarantee, If we were bankrupt and could not raise money on our own security it might be a consideration; but Sir J. A. MacDonald repudiates the idea of our insolvency. We could get all the money we wanted freely without the endorsation of England. Notwithstanding all this our territorial rights, the only equivalent by which we could secure reciprocity of trade with the Yankees is signed away as a thing of no moment because Lord Kimberly thinks it would remove a cause of greedy grumbling on the part of the Yankees. The Canadian Commissioners asked a guarantee of four million pounds sterling as an equivalent in this infamous barter, that they (the Commissioners) might be able to satisfy the Canadian Parliament.

To this suggestion Lord Kimberley for the English Government replies:

"That the Imperial Government on their part will engage, when the Treaty shall have taken effect, to propose to the Imperial Parliament to guarantee a Canadian loan of £2,500,000 sterling, such loan to be applied to the purposes indicated in the proposal of the Canadian Government, and Canada being allowed at the same time an equal proportion by an unguaranteed loan for the same object, on the understanding that Canada abandons all claims on Great Britain on account of the Fenian raids."

It will be seen that we may save ½ per cent interest on ten million dollars, or $125,000 yearly. Now the navigation of the St. Lawrence utilized by our own merchant fleet is worth half the amount. then the half of those who now live by the fisheries will be thrown out of that support, and direct as well as indirect loss will insue. All this to make peace for England without costing England one dollar. We hope our representatives will take a more statesman-like view of the matter and hold intact our inelianable rights.

MANUFACTURES IN STRATFORD.

$12,000 BONUS AND $20,000 LOAN PROPOSED.

The citizens of Stratford are moving with promptness and unanimity in the matter of giving public aid to manufactures. Meetings of business men have been held to discuss the propriety of the town offering bonuses, loans, &c., as inducements to manufacturers to build factories and employ a large number of workmen. It appears that a manufacturing firm at a distance are prepared to erect at once, extensive, substantial buildings, in which they would place $40,000 worth of machinery and plant, and employ no less than 80 skilled workmen, besides unskilled labor, provided the corporation would give them a bonus of $12,000 and a loan of 20,000 at five per cent per annum. A mass meeting, more of a public nature, is to be called at an early day, for the further consideration of the matter, and to discuss the propriety of the town granting liberal new railways. A correspondent says:

"The $10,000 or 12,000 being paid out in wages at the G. T. R. works here, every four weeks by the company, is acting very beneficially among all classes of the community, either directly or indirectly. Two companies of artillery are to be formed at once from the locomotive department. The men employed in the engineer department at St. Mary's are to be moved here immediately. These, with the men in the traffic department, are to form two rifle companies, the whole to be supplied with new uniforms and a first class brass band is to be raised in connection with the volunteer movement. Who will dare say that we are not advancing and prospering in a greater degree than any other town in the Province? Stratford is bound to become a manufacturing, commercial, and railway centre, and therefore must soon merge into a city.—*St. Mary's Vidette.*

History records many singular instances of the manners and customs of whole nations undergoing an entire change in deference to the wish and merely in imitation of the practice of some despotic monarch. In ancient times, a change even of faith on the part of the king was at once followed by a corresponding change among his subjects. But the most remarkable case of this kind ever recorded is that now taking place in Russia, where it is stated that the Czar Alexander I. by becoming a teetotaler, and exerting his influence in the promotion of tempernce, is rapidly converting a nation of topers into the most sober people upon the face of the earth.

The philanthropic ladies of Hartford, Conn., have taken a very practical way of showing their sympathy for workingmen. They have just opened a restaurant, and have brought down the scale of prices so low as to place it within the reach of the poorest mechanic and laborer. Added to the dining-saloon is a comfortable reading-room, well stocked with material from the libraries and newspaper offices. The main object is to induce men to frequent it who now spend most of their time in barrooms; and judging from the attendance on the opening day, the experiment [illegible]

The [illegible] story:—[illegible] from his br[illegible], complained to hi[illegible] of his congregation ha[illegible] il habit of continually lea[illegible] ch before he had finish[illegible] sermon. "That would not do fo[illegible]" replied the friend in a very con[illegible]ent tone. The pastor well knowing that his friend was not a Cicero, offered to lay him a wager that the hearers would treat the preaching of his guest as they treated his own. The latter immediately accepted it, and commenced his preaching with the following introduction:—"Brethern in Christ, my discourse contains two divisons; the first is for the godless, the second for the righteous. Let us begin with the first part." This was very brief, and concluded with the following apostrophe—"Now ye stupid sinners, ye who blaspheme Christ and make a mock at His holy teahing, ye who are full of all vice and far from repentance, I have done with you. Arise, and take yourself off from the Lord's house, for the second part of my discourse is devoted to those amongst you who are of a clean heart!" Not one of the congregation arose until the amen was uttered. They were all of a clean heart.

GREAT BIBLE MEETING AT ROME.—The *London Daily News* correspondent at Rome, under date of March 5th, sends a report of the Inauguration Meeting of the Italian Bible Society, of which we have had a brief telegram. It took place in the Argentine Theatre, which was crowded to excess. The company consisted, of a large number of Roman ladies, many members of Parliament, the President of the Italian Senate, Count Mamiani, the Grand Duke of Nassau and his suite, &c. The chair was occupied by admiral Fishbourne. On the platform was Father Hyacinthe. Before the proceedings commenced, several ladies fainted, owing to the overcrowed state of the room. Several speakers addressed the meeting, but Father Hyacinthe aroused the greatest enthusiasm. His speech was repeatedly interrupted by the loud cheering of the assembly. He said that in the Bible lies the real greatness of nations, and that England owed her power to it far more than to the Great Charter. Father Gavazzi spoke next, and declared that the Italian Bible Society had no other object in view but that of enlightening the Italian people. The meeting was remarkably successful.

SUCCESSEUL EDITOR.

An English writer says:—A good editor, or competent newspaper conductor, is like a General or a poet, born, not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists, and writers of travels, have been tried and nearly every one has failed. "I can," said the late editor of the London *Times*, "find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one man of common sense." Nearly all successful editors are of this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper; he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters and combines, and to do all this well he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing, and to edit a paper is another.

Correspondence.

For the Courier.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

The parent who endeavors to give his child a moral and religious training and by pious example and holy living not only shows but leads the way, is doing a noble work. Such is a better legacy than lands or riches alone. A child may be compared to a climbing plant or trailing vine. If it be left to itself how soon would it cover the ground with its wayward growth, unchecked by knife or directing hand. So with youth, there is something so elastic, so vigorous, so buoyant in the mind of youth that grow it must in one direction or another, either in useful fruition or useless growth. Take that wild, wayward, straggling plant apply the pruning knife with vigor lop off those shoots that yield no fruit, nail it to the trellis, and how soon the change is apparent when thus cared for. The quality and size of the fruit are improved, it becomes beautiful, sightly and adorning. Take the turbulent passions [illegible] stubborn will bring it into conformity to the will of God; that heart let it be softened and mellowed by the influence of the Spirit and soon such work, such influences will exert their blest and hallowed influence on the character.

Sabbath School teaching and work pave the way, prepare the path for the minister. Let the mind be taught early. Let texts of scripture be learned by them and when they hear a sermon or exhortation the mind will remember the text and by a sort of habit all bearing on the subject will be brought vividly to the mind. The mind will be prepared for the spiritual import of the subject. Something like the type used by printers, each one a symbol but conveying no idea until arranged into words and sentences. So with the teaching of the Sabbath School, the mind unspiritualized is gathering type by type, but the spiritual sense awakened is like the printer who collects and arranges until all the teaching becomes part and parcel of the character. Whenever temptation assails a holy text grapples with and overcomes it. None of us are deprived of the use of our senses. Suppose we were to become blind or some calamity should befall us, how miserable would that mind be that had nothing to reflect upon or had not the power of reflection. We hear very little from the sacred desk about theology. Ministers have generally congregations whose religious convictions and faith are settled. It is not necessary perhaps for them to preach against heresy or the many isms of the day; but in my opinion Sabbath School teaching should aim at overthrowing these battlements of error. Children should learn as far as possible the harmony between revealed and natural theology, learning to look from nature to nature's God. Natural proofs of existence of Deity; proofs of the authenticity of scripture and its inspiration; the Divinity and Being of our Saviour; Bible marks and records in Holy Land, and keeping pace with the age in religious information, preserving the truth of our fathers in purity, these are some things which would utilize the work of Sabbath School instruction. Another reason we urge in favor of them is this—there are in every section children and grown persons who are deprived of other means of [illegible] tion. This want [illegible] School [illegible] school how to read, as far as practicable the meaning of words, &c. We will endeavor to grade the scholars according to their ability and adapt our instruction to their capacities. By catechetical instruction they will learn the use of every ordinance appointed by God, and be able to give a reason for the "hope that is in them." Before we approach the table of our Lord it is well that we should know the associations connected with that commemorative ordinance. So with baptism, and other matters of a kindred character.

Children are not competent to discuss dry theological truths. We should aim to put our teaching in an attractive dress and by copious illustrations and lessons drawn from nature teach them the way to heaven. In fine the Geography, History and Physiology of Scripture should be the province of Sabbath School instruction.

We have tried to enumerate a few of the uses and design of such schools for the benefit of those who may think lightly of them.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

We call the attention of our readers to the following notice of the above Institution, extracted from the St. Catharines Daily *Times*:—

"Great success attends the Confederation Life Assurance Company. It seems to have the right kind of men at the helm to give it every prospect of going ahead. As an evidence of the popular reception which these Canadian Institutions meet with, we may mention that the business done by the Confederation during the month was nearly $250,000. Mr. Balfour, the local agent, has had the assistance for some time of Mr. Henderson, one of the general agents, and the amount of business done in this town for the last few weeks is truly wonderful. One would think that Life Insurance business would soon be run into the ground by the great amount done at present, but those that pretend to know say that it is only in its infancy."

Mr. James Carmichael, one of the Inspectors of the Company, has met with equally good success in the East, having closed, (as he advises the Head Office in a letter received yesterday), during the last few days thirty-two [illegible] Millbrook.

The success of the Confederation is now an established fact, it having received an amount of business and standing in the Dominion which is but seldom obtained even after years of hard work. With the success of this home Company the fact is clearly demonstrated that Canadians are ready to support home Institutions in preference to foreign ones, especially when such advantageous terms are offered as those of the Confederation. As a further evidence of the favor with which this Company is being received, applications in the General Branch in sums from $10,000 downwards, were received by mail from thirty persons on Saturday alone, of which, four for $15,000 were from Nova Scotia, and upon these last the annual premiums amounted to nearly $600.

The Confederation is rapidly becoming the National Company of Canada.

Such remarkably good results must be satisfactory to all concerned, and furnish the best proof of the fact that this Company is fast becoming the most popular one throughout the Dominion.]—*Daily Leader*, April 17th, 1872.

GEORGE YOUNG, Agent, Trenton.

A NEW HEALTH MONTHLY.—"The Science of Health," just commenced by S. R. Wells, 289 Broadway, New York, will advocate the Hygienic method of treating disease; its remidial agents being air, light, temperature, diet, bathing exercise and rest, electricity, magnetism, etc. It will, no doubt, become popular as a health teacher, in the broadest and best acceptation of that term. May success attend the new enterprise!

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for May is a most interesting number. The following topics are worth special commendation: The Presidential Campaign—Judge Davis,—Gov. Parker; How the faculties combine; History of Photography in America; Expression, finely illustrated; Choosing a Servant; Robert Chambers, the distinguished author and Publisher; Punishment and prison reform: Homes of Famous Americans; The Hermitage; Small-Pox and Vaccination; Irrigation in Colorado; The first Chapters in Genesis, another interpretation; Tools for our Women etc. Terms, $3 a year. Single Nos. 30 cents. S. R. Wells, New York.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—This excellent magazine for May is on our table It has nobly maintained its position as a Canadian magazine breathing a national spirit and confering lasting benefit in its contributions to our national literature. Those who love our common country and have a dollar to spare for pleasant and profitable reading should subscribe [illegible] contents are as rich as ever.

Died,

On the 18th instant at the residence of George Young, Trenton, Robert Thompson Deans, from a sudden attack of congestion and inflamation of the lungs. Aged 32 years and one month.

At Castleton, on the 18th instant, R. P. Lundy of Small Pox. Aged 24 years.

FOR SALE.

LOT Number 13 in the 4th Concession of Murray, containing 200 acres, about 40 acres of Hard Timbered Land, besides about 8 acres of Excellent Cedar. For terms and particulars apply to

H. W. DELANY, Trenton.

Trenton, April 24, 1872.

The Science of Health.

PROSPECTUS OF.

A NEW INDEPENDANT HEALTH MONTHLY.

The object of it is, to teach the people all that pertains to the preservation of Health, the prevention of Diseases, and how to live in order to develop normally in body and mind.

It is not a Medical Journal, but PHYSIOLOGICAL and HYGIENIC, a family magazine, containing just that practical information on the laws of Life and Health, useful to every member of the household, and cannot but be worth many times its price to every family in which it is read.

Quack Medicines, and quack doctors will be exposed, and swindlers will not be allowed to impose on the people where the SCIENCE of HEALTH is generally circulated.

This Journal will be the exponent of all known means by which Health, Strength Vigor, and a Long Life, may be attained by using and regulating those agencies which are always accessible and so vitally related to Health and the treatment of diseases, including [illegible] Bathing, Eating [illegible] Street costumes [illegible] ion, Exercise, [illegible] al influences, [illegible] those agencies. The SCIENCE OF HEALTH will [illegible] exponent of the scientific principles [illegible] these subjects, and not the organ of any particular institution, or of the professional practice of any one, but devoted to the best interests of the whole people.

TERMS.—Published monthly £2,00 a year in advance; single numbers 20 cents. Clubs of ten at $1,50 each and an extra copy to agent; we are offering the most liberal list of Premiums. Local Agents wanted everywhere, and cash commissions given. Address all letters to

SAMUEL R. WELLS, PUBLISHER,
389 Broadway, New York.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, May 4.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 8 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
6-14 Commissioner of Customs.

For CHOICE and CHEAP GROCERIES and Provisions go to J. E. GRAHAM'S, Opposite Purdy's Hardware Store. Trenton, April 24, 1872. 17-3m.

ALLAN LINE

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails.

LIVERPOOL—
Londonderry—Glasgow

Passengers booked through to London, Paris, Hamburgh, etc.

Sarmatian,	Circassian,	Prussian,
Austrian,	Nestorian,	Moravian,
Peruvian,	Hibernian,	Nova Scotian,
N. American,	Germany,	European,
Caspian,	Corinthian,	Ottawa,
St. David,	St. Andrew,	St. Patrick,
Scandinavian,	Norway,	Sweden,
Polynesian		

THE STEAMERS OF THE
LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE
Will be Despatched from Portland as Follows

PRUSSIAN	13th April.
AUSTRIAN	20th "
SARMATIAN	27th "
NORTH AMERICAN	4th May

FROM QUEBEC:

SCANDINAVIAN	11th May.
HIBERNIAN	18th "
PRUSSIAN	25th "

Rates of Passage from Toronto to Liverpool or Londonderry: Cabin, $82 to $92, according to accommodation. Steerage, $31 25.

Certificates issued to persons desirous of prepaying the Passage of their friends to Canada. The last train connecting with the steamship for Liverpool leaves Toronto every Friday at 5:37 a.m.

For Tickets or further information apply to

HENRY BOURLIER,
General Agent.

or to GEORGE YOUNG,
Agent,

COURIER OFFICE, Trenton, from whom all information can be obtained.

TRENTON MARKETS.

COURIER OFFICE, Corrected weekly

Fall Wheat	1 20 to	1 25
Spring Wheat		1 20
Barley	65	70
Rye	65	70
Oats	45	50
Peas		70
Buckwheat		50
Beef	4 00	5 00
Pork	4 50	5 50
Mutton	4	6
Butter	15	16
Eggs	15	
Hides	7 00	8 00
Sheepskin	50	1 00
Tallow,		8
Lard	12	15
Potatoes	40	50
Apples	30	50
Hay	12 00	13 00
Cheese	8	10
Flour	5 50	6 00
Chickens per pair	25	40

The Public Like Facts.

FACT No. 1.—Wm. Johuson's business has been a great success. His second year's sales were FIFTY per cent in advance of the first, and the third year's TWENTY per cent increase on the second. Total increase of SEVENTY per cent in two years.

FACT No. 2.—Wm. Johnson makes a SPECIALITY of HATS, CAPS, FURS and GENT'S FURNISHINGS, by so doing he is able to devote all his attention to these departments. He knows the markets [illegible] and VERY MUCH better assorted stocks. The merchant who does this can do much better for his customers than the one "dabbles" in most everything.

FACT No. 3.—Wm. Johnson is the ONLY direct importer from British manufacturers of Hats and Caps in Belleville, the advantage thus given him is obvious.

FACT No. 4.—Wm. Johnson HAS in the past and WILL CONTINUE to sell his specialities (Hats, Caps, Furs and Gent's Furnishings) at as small profits as will be consistant with his duties to his creditors.

FACT No. 5.—Wm. Johnson's stock this season is more complete than ever and HE believes you will be doing right (for yourself) by buying from him when you want anything in Hats, Caps, Furs and Gent's Furnishings.

☞ *Sign of the Moose Head.*

Belleville, April 2, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of ANSON WILTSE,
An Insolvent,

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

ARTHUR CHOWN,
AND *Plaintiff.*
ANSON WILTSE,
Defendant.

Upon reading the writ of attachment herein and the return thereof, I hereby order a meeting of the creditors in this cause to be held at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the Sixth day of May next, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, for the purpose of appointing an Assignee herein of which due notice thereof shall be given according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Dated an Chambers this 11th day of April, A. D., 1872.

(Signed) GEO. SHERWOOD,
J. C. H

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of [illegible]
an Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

GEORGE ROBERTSON and GEORGE ROBERTSON the younger,
AND *Plaintiffs*
RICHARD PUDDICOMBE,
Defendant.

Upon reading the writ of attachment herein and the return thereof I hereby order a meeting of the Creditors in this cause to be held at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at the Court House in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings at the hour of half past twelve p.m., on Monday the Sixth day of May next, for the purpose of appointing an Assignee herein of which due notice shall be given according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Dated at Chambers, this 11th day of April, 1872.

GEO. SHERWOOD,
J. C. H.

Dr. WOOD.

Proprietor of the

Ottawa CANCER Infirmary,

SPARK STREET AND MARIA STREET,

OTTAWA, ONT.

CANCER CURED,

By a New, but Certain, Speedy, and nearly Painless process, and WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

The cure will be guaranteed, and as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered it should be cured, and it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to loose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eyelid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money is required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

M 12-1y.

HASTINGS MUTUAL
Fire INSURANCE Coy.

HEAD OFFICE, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

President—M. Bowell, Esq., M. P.
Vice-President—G. H. Boulter, M. D., M.P.P.
Sec'y-Treasurer—J. H. Peck, Esq.
Solicitors—Jellett & Bro.
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Bankers—Merchant's Bank of Canada.
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Honorary Directors—Hon. Billa Flint, Senator James Brown, Esq., M. P., Henry Corby, Esq., M. P. P., K. Graham, Esq., M.P.P., John Eyre, Esq., ex-M.P.P., J. Carnegie, Esq., ex-M. P. P., A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden County Hastings, S. S. Peck, Esq., County Peterboro', J. S. McQuaig, Esq., N. S. Appleby, Esq., Henry Humphrey, Esq., E. Mallory, Esq.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW DOING A successful business. It has a Farm, a Town and Village Branches, both managed by the same Board, and members of one Branch are not liable for a loss in the other Branch, and the expenses of working is borne by each Branch in proportion to the amount of business done in it. Insurance can be effected as cheaply in the "HASTINGS MUTUAL" as in any other Mutual in Canada, and it is to the interest of every person in this vicinity to patronize a Home Comapny, and thereby husband their own resources, have their business of Insurance managed by a Board of Directors of their own choosing annually, in whom the people have the most confidence.

D. R. MURPHY, Agent for Trenton. F. J. McGuire Agent for Murray and vicinity.

Belleville, May 2, 1872. 2

CARRIAGE FACTORY,

WATER ST., TRENTON

MORRISON BRO.

Beg to acquaint this community that they are constantly Manufacturing and now have on hand the

Largest STOCK of BUGGIES,

OPEN AND COVERED,—

Carriages and Wagons of the Latest Styles,

Which for Finish and Workmanship can not be surpassed.

Having purchased our entire stock before the advance in Carriage Hardware last fall we can not be undersold by any factory in the Dominion.

Please call at the Factory and examine for yourselves.

REPAIRING, BLACKSMITHING,

Painting and Trimming PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

All Work WARRANTED for TWO YEARS. Terms Liberal

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND. ☜

Trenton, March, 1872. MORRISON BRO.
11-1.

NEW Jewelry Store.

Charles Frohman & Co.

PRACTICAL Watchmakers and Jewelers, beg to inform the people of Trenton and vicinity that they will open a NEW JEWELRY STORE in the building

Opposite George Deans' Drug Store,

on MONDAY next, the 8th April, with a Good Stock of

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

Particulur Attention Paid to All Kinds of Repairing.

C. FROHMAN & CO.

Trenton, April 1, 1872. 14

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 187 .

The first edition of one hundred and fifty thousand copies of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Flor al Guide, is published and ready to send out—100 pages and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly prin ted on fine tinted paper, illustrated with three hundred fine Wood Engravings and two beautiful

COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide, published. A German edition published, in all other respects similer to the English.

Sent free to all customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them, for ten cents, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

[illegible]

THE greatest public benefit of the age, and for which, notice the many Testimonials, (a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,) with a numerous list of respectable persons names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup, Constipation Bitters, Liver Compound, Cough Drops, Worm Specific, Pain Reliever, &c.

☞ The above Medicines can be obtained at the

MEDICAL HALL, TRENTON,
36-ly W. T. BARKER.

TO THE PUBLIC OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE
JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
OSHAWA, ONT., MARCH 8 1872.

Being desirous of testing the merits of the different water-wheels now offered for sale in Canada, as to their economical use of water, we, as manufacturers of the GENUINE JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE, make the following challenge to the manufacturers of ANY WHEEL now made in Canada whether it be IMITATIONS of the JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE OR ANY OTHER PATTERN, the wheels in all cases to be wholly manufactured by the competing parties:—

we will place in the hands of any responsible party, six thousand dollers ($6,000), and the party accepting the challenge to do the same, the money to be held subject to the award of the judges. The wheels to be tested in a flour mill, driving the same run of stone, grinding the same wheat, and having the same number of square inches of opening to receive the water, the amount of water discharged to be the measure of the amount used by each wheel.

The judges to be non-residents of Canada, and to be thoroughly well informed in the mode of testing the power of turbine wheels, —each party to choose one judge and the two to choose the third.

The owners of the winning wheel to have their money refunded them, and the loser's money to go toward establishing a mechanics free library in any town in Canada named by the owner of the successful wheel.

The wheels to be tested at ¼, ½, ¾ ⅞ ⅞, and full gate.

Each party to give good and sufficient bonds to the amount of $4,000, that the loser shall pay the entire expenses of the test.

There are some wheels that give very good results with full head and full gateage which entirely fail under partial head and gateage. Such wheels in our climate, where the water-powers are affected by both cold and drouth, are of no practical value.

We claim that we are the only makers of the GENUINE JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WHEEL in Canada and that it is without A RIVAL in the WORLD IN PRACTICAL RESULTS. More than 4,000 of these wheels are now in operation in Canada and the United States. The sales of no other wheel ever yet introduced on this continent exceeds one-sixth this number.

Our wheel has been thoroughly tested in GREAT BRITAIN, and has fully maintained the reputation it has gained in Canada and the United States, as the most economical water-wheel in practical operation ever yet introduced.

We are now publishing a new descriptive pater-wheel pamphlet, containing 150 pages of valuable matter, which will be sent free to all applicants.

For further information address,

F. W. GLEN,
Oshawa, Ont.

N. B.—We desire to call attention to the following certificate:—

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec 25, 1868.

We take pleasure in informing the public of Canada, that we have sold and furnished Mr. F. W. GLEN, of Oshawa, Ontario, Patterns, Formers, Drawings, Gauges, and all other necessary information to build our celebrated Double Turbine Water-wheel, invented by James Leffel, and known as the "Leffel Wheel." We have also obligated ourselves to furnish the same facilities for manufacturing to no other parties in Canada. Without the information we have given to Mr. GLEN, no one can successfully build our wheels, and we advise parties in Canada to purchase our wheels of no other manufacturer. Mr. GLEN'S facilities are unsurpassed, and we feel sure that he will build a wheel that will give perfect satisfaction. We therefore commend him to the public of Canada with entire confidence, feeling sure he will manufacture a wheel in all respects equal to our own.

(Signed) JAMES LEFFEL & CO.

GEORGE YOUNG, AGENT, TRENTON.

FARM FOR SALE.

NORTH EAST quarter of Lot No. 24, in the fourth Concession, Township of Brighton. The soil is clay loam, well suited for either grain or grass. There are comfortable house, good barn 30x54 and good bearing orchard of about 50 trees; within one mile of gravel road. TERMS EASY. For further particulars apply to

W. W. FARLEY,
Smithfield.

Smithfield, March 16, 1872. 12tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

NORTH half Lot number 20, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Murray, containing one Hundred Acres. There is a good stream of water running through the Lot. About forty acres cleared, the rest wood and improvable land. There is a hewed log house on the property. This desirable property is only eight miles from Trenton, and close to Smith's Corners, on the Percy Gravel Road Price $1,500; five hundred cash down.

For further particulars apply at Belleville to A. Thomson, Esq., Merchants Bank, or Robert Tannahill, and at Trenton to D. R. Murphy, Esq.

Belleville, April 15, 1872.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Trenton Post Office, April, 1872.

Bakker Mrs C	Holden H
Bennett W	Hill Casper
Bell Thomas	Ketcheson Mr
Benson Alberta A	Lynch Wm
Coleman W H	Lawson Miss V
Clark Wm	Milles J.
Cluff J J	Rogers Wm
Dewy Henry	do Benjaman
Ellis Miss S J	Rowe E
Fitzjarls Jas	Roblin P O
Herrington Geo H	Tramor Mrs P
Trefler Wm	

Parties calling for letters in the above list will please ask for advertised letters.

JAS. CUMMINGS, Post Master.

RE-OPENING.

The subscriber, in returning thanks to his numerous customers and friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, embraces the opportunity of informing them that he has again resumed business in HIS OLD STAND, Meyer's Block) where he will keep Constantly on hand a Choice Selection of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, LIQUORS and PROVISIONS, which he will sell

Cheap for the CASH.

A liberal discount will be allowed to all Hotel Keepers, and those in the trade.

His motto shall be Light Profit and Cash on delivery.

CASH paid for BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c.

F. J. McGuire.

Trenton, Sept. 25, 1871.

TRENTON Brewery.

XX XXX

PALE ALES,

PORTER AND

EXTRA STOUT

BOTTLED ALE & PORTER

MY Bottled XXX Pale Ale and Extra Stout is now in prime condition, and can be obtained in quarts or pints, direct from the Brewery, or of my appointed Agents.

HENRY GILL.

THE BREWERY,
Trenton, March 23, '72.

Trade and Navigation For 1871.

We have received by special telegraph, from our correspondent at Ottawa, the following returns of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion for the year 1871.

The comparative value of goods entered for consumption, duties collected thereon, and value of the exports during the last seven years 1865-70 and 1870-71, are as follows:

1869-70 — Entered for consumption, $71,337,603; Duties, $9,402,940. Exports, $73,873,490. 1870-71 — Entered for consumption, $80,947,482; Duties, $11,843,655; Exports, $74,173,018. Increase in 1870-71. Entered, $9,609,879; Duties, $15,709,879; Exports, $300,128.

Looking at the two other countries with which the great bulk of Canadian trade is carried on, Great Britain and the United States, we find that the value of goods entered for consumption from the former has increased from $38,595,494 in 1869-70 to $40,168,170 in 1870-71, or about 27.40 per cent; and that the amount entered for consumption from the United States during the same periods, respectively, was $24,728,166 in 1869-70, and $29,022,387 in 1870-71, or an increase of 17.38 per cent.

The value of our Exports to Great Britain has, however, somewhat decreased; the returns for 1869-70 showing a value of $32,487,201, and of 1870-71, $24,173,224. Our Exports to the United States have decreased, the values stated for the same periods, 1869-70, being $32,984,652, and for 1870-71, $30,975,042, leaving still a large balance of Exports to the United States over Imports from that country of nearly $2,000,000.

While the British Trade still takes the largest amount of trade in Imports and Exports last year has increased over the antecedent year by $536,671, while the trade with our own exports to those Islands and British Guiana. The imports values which in 1869-70 amounted to $2,423,421, suffered a reduction in 1870-71 of $2,015,237, while the Exports to Cuba, however, show an increase from $1,280,268, to $1,498,884.

The Shipping returns exhibit a considerable increase in Tonnage, both British and Foreign engaged in the carrying trade with countries outside of the Dominion, both by sea and from our inland waters.

The total Tonnage so employed has been for the last two years as follows:—Inwards 1869-70, 4,796,125 tons; Outwards, 5,619,745 tons. 1870-71, Inwards 6,676,774 tons; Outwards, 6,549,257 tons.

The Province of Manitoba figures for the first time in the Annual Table of Trade and Navigation of the Dominion. The returns covered by the return, have been for the last half only of the fiscal year 1870-71. The tariff under which the Customs duties are at present collected, is that which obtained at the time of the organization of that section of the country into a Province, and the rates of which are 15 per cent ad valorem imposed by the general tariff of the Dominion.

The value of goods imported and entered for consumption during the six months referred to, from the first of January to the 30th of June, 1871, is $1,267,000, and the amount of duties collected $15,723. The value of goods exported from the Province of Manitoba, for the quarter ending 30th of June, 1871, is $30,620, the great bulk of which consists of furs dressed and undressed.

A comparative table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Dominion, exported during the last fiscal year represents an increase in all branches of our products except that of Agriculture, viz:—

Produce of the Mines—1869-70, $2,487,008; 1870-71, $2,221,461. Fisheries—1869-70, $3,608,549; 1870-71, $3,990,275. Products-Forests—1869-70, $20,947,434; 1870-71, $22,350,211. Animals and their products—1869-70, $12,138,161; 1870-71, $12,582,925. Agricultural Products—1869-70, $13,676,619; 1870-71, $9,853,000. Manufactures—1869-70, $2,133,659; 1870-71, $2,201,331.

Statement No. 25 exhibits by Provinces the number and tonnage of vessels built in the Dominion during the fiscal year under consideration, by which it appears that the totals in the Provinces respectively are as follows, viz:—

Ontario.—Number of vessels, 55; tonnage, 7,777; average tonnage of vessels, 1,415.

Quebec.—Number of vessels, 80; tonnage, 20,664; average tonnage of vessels, 258.

Nova Scotia.—Number of vessels, 108; tonnage, 23,355; average tonnage of vessels, 3,088.

The statement shows that not only the largest number of vessels and largest aggregate tonnage of shipping are built in the Maritime Provinces, but that the average tonnage of such vessels is as 300 to 258, compared with the Province of Quebec, and 206 to 141 compared with Ontario, the difference, however, readily explained, as regards the latter comparison from Ontario's inland position.

The value of bonded goods in the Queen's warehouses in the Dominion, at the close of the fiscal year 1870-71, was $2,940,005, representing duties under the existing tariff to the amount of $2,940,005.67.

Comparing by provinces the custom duties collected during the late fiscal year with their respective collections for the year preceding, we find that the percentage of increase in each province has been as

In Ontario, 37.98 per cent.; in Quebec, 22.69; in Nova Scotia, 17.41; in New Brunswick, 19.43.

The proportion of the whole amount of duties collected in the Dominion during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1871, which each of the four provinces named contributed in customs revenue stands as follows:

Ontario, 28.20 per cent.; Quebec, 50.26 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 11.27 per cent.; New Brunswick, 10.22 per cent.

The gross amount of customs duty collected in the Dominion of Canada for the twelve months ending the 30th of June, 1871, compared with the collections of the twelve months ending the 30th of June, 1870, shows an increase of upwards of 2½ per cent. in the former over the latter period.

A Mine of Soap.

The Pueblo (New Mexico) *Chief* has the following:

The latter day one of our prominent citizens rode out up the mountains a few miles on a prospecting tour, and at a certain point near the banks of a fine stream noticed some rocks of peculiar formation. He investigated by that curiosity so fatal on a certain momentous occasion to our mother Eve, he broke off a piece, and taking it in his hand plunged it into the water for the purpose of knowing its composition and grain. Upon taking it out of his hands, to our gentleman's surprise to see a lather formed, and with a vigorous rubbing the stone proved to have sagaceuous qualities, in fact possessing all the *cleansing virtues of the most excellent soap*. Curiously enough, the stone was identified with the profound conviction without that he had found a bonanza, and immediately gathering up a few specimens and brought the same to the office of Judge Wm. V. Thomas, where it is now on exhibition and can be inspected by any person so curious. The stone is of a dun color, the hardness of chalk, and forms a perfect lather, while it effectually removes all grease spots from clothing. We have tried the soap personally, and must pronounce it a success. After bathing it from the skin as soft and smooth as that of a new born babe, while the odor is quite pleasant. It is certainly a remarkable discovery, and the only query now is, "what next?" A country that can produce mountains of gold and silver, narrow gauge mules, tarantulas, flea bites and dogs, and the mines of soap on the whole with, must be capable of producing almost any wonder.

FRUIT-GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.—The raising of tropical fruits in the southern portion of California is a large and profitable business, and promises to become one of great importance. Orange, lime, and lemon trees raised from the seed there bear in three months or tenth year, and the profits on orange trees are greater than those of any other fruit, yielding at the rate of from $200 to $500 a tree, 50 trees being fair to the average to an acre. These trees need constant irrigation, and can be transplanted at almost any age without injury; but trees over three years old are seldom to be found at the nurseries. Walnuts yield a profit from full-grown trees of from $600 to $1,000 an acre. They require irrigation only in the uplands; in the valleys they grow well without it. The olive is also a tree which thrives luxuriantly in that region, and literally rewards the cultivator. In time the California olive crop will be of great value.

THE NEW STATES TARIFF.

Additions to the Free List.

The Bill now before Congress to amend the Tariff, and which is certain to become law, makes the following additions to the free list:

And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of April, 1872, the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say, agates unmanufactured, almond shells, aluminum, amber beads, Bath brick and Bristol stones, birds stuffed, potter's bullion roots or bulbs, white and French, and all other chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines; angelica root, annato extract, annatto or arnotto, aqua fortis, assafœtida, chromic acid, sulphuric acid, St. John's bread, benzar stones, black salts, bleaching salts, blue mass, blue vitriol, bristols, balsam copaiba, balsam fir, balsam Peruvian, balsam tolu; borax, crude; borate of lime, brimstone, native or crude; burgundy; calomel; cobalt ore; charcoal; cow or ox pox or vaccine virus; curry powder; cudbear; cudbear, spent; dry, or oxide of iron; coltsfoot, crude drug; controyerva root, cowage down, civanite or terra marita, cocoa nut shell, crude; cocoa nut eye, leaves, plants, roots, and seeds, medicinal, in a crude state, and not otherwise specified; galanga or galangel, gentian root, Guinea grains, or grains of paradise; hellebore root, valuable, drug or preparation of iron, matico leaf, musk, crude; marsh mallows, sugar of milk, muricate, a dye; myrobalans, nux vomica, orris root, crude; polypodium, pulu, potash, crude; seneca root, staves acre, crude drug, storax, or styrax, crude; sarsaparilla, Honduras, or Honduras sarsaparilla, crude; sponge, sulphate of magnesia, epsom salts, sulphate of soda or salt cake, sulphate of quinine, sulphuric ether, spirits, turpentine, sassafras, snake root, tin, crude; tutia, crude; Venice turpentine, vanilla beans, verdigris, zinc crystals, oxide of uranium, Venice turpentine, coir, diamonds, rough or uncut, indigo, madder, munjeet, drugs, dried and ground or prepared flowers, flints, fish skins raw or unmanufactured, fruits, green or unpreserved in alcohol, fruits, dried and preserved in other wise; specified, gold beater's skins, hair of all kinds, except that of the human head, hair of cattle raw, or uncured whether dry, salted or pickled, and skins, bones, ayr stones, horns, hoofs, ivory, feather, unmanufactured, hoofs, ivory, feather, unmanufactured, hoofs, ivory, feather, unmanufactured

THE TRENTON COURIER
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Trenton Courier

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND AND BAY OF QUINTE ADVERTISER.

"Loyalty to the Throne & Liberty to the Subject."

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R. W. WILLIAMS, B.A., M.B.
(Graduate of Toronto University.)
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Trenton.

CHARLES FRANCIS,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., Agent for the Standard Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE over the Post Office, Trenton Ont.

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APPLY to H. W. DELANY,
Trenton, April 4th, 1870

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This Company is established upon strictly mutual principles, Insuring farming property Townships and property not more hazardous in Towns and Villages; and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for FIVE years.
S. MEACHAM, Agent, Trenton.
Picton, June 25, 1870. N

The Bar.

BY D. X. JUNKIN, D. D.

The "bar" is always supplied with the choicest liquors.—Hotel Advertisement.

Why call it a bar? Say, whence is derived
This name for a *depot* of spirits of evil?
Was the name by some sly friend of virtue contrived,
Or, like the thing named, did it come from the Devil?

Be this as it may, 'tis a capital name—
Short, easily said, and of meaning most pregnant;
And I rather suspect from the Devil it came,
For e'en to his friends he is slyly malignant.

But what is its meaning? Why call it a bar?
Because, *prima facie*, it bars from the liquor.
But that's not its full, honest meaning by far;
Just jingle the money, the rum follows quicker!

I'll tell what it means: 'tis a bar to all good,
And a constant promoter of everything evil;
'Tis a bar to all virtue—that is well understood—
A bar to the right and a fort for the Devil.

'Tis a bar to all industry, prudence, and wealth;
A bar to reflection, a bar to sobriety;
A bar to clear thought, and a bar to sound health;
A bar to good conscience, to prayer, and to piety.

A bar to the sending of children [illegible] and giving them good education;
A bar to the observance of every good rule,
A bar to the welfare of family and nation!

A bar to the hallowed enjoyments of home;
A bar to the holiest earthly fruition;
A bar that forbids its frequenters to come
To the goal and rewards of a virtuous ambition.

A bar to integrity, honor and fame,
To friendship, and peace, and connubial love;
To the purest delights that on earth we may claim;
A bar to salvation and Heaven above!
—*From the National Advocate.*

THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Two Little Touch-me-Nots.

BY SOPHIE MAY.

"Oh dear!" cried Dune Wyman, putting her fingers in her ears, "how can I get my lesson with you a talk, talk, talkin'?"

"Do you mean me?" returned Rose Porter, with fireworks snapping from her eyes. "I'd like to know who began it, and's been a talk, talk, talking, so I couldn't get my joggerfy any more'n I could fly to pieces right up that fire-place? And it's true, every word I speak!"

"Children," said the mild voice of the dear grandmother, in the corner, "we mustn't have an unpleasant word. Rose, don't you think you'd better take your books and go into the parlor?"

Rose walked off loftily, opening and closing the folding doors with an unnecessary clatter, intended to annoy the little cousin who sat frowning over her spelling-book; though it really troubled the good grandmother far more.

"What shall we do with these children?" said she, going into the dining-room to confer with her daughter Anna. "Their visit isn't half as pleasant as we supposed it would be."

"Rose is a girl with views of her own," replied Miss Porter, "and so is little Julia. They are to stay only a week longer, and I think we had better let them alone, unless we see them coming to blows."

In about five minutes Dune slipped down from the sofa and began to push back one of the folding doors. She had shaken off her pettishness as easily as a flower shakes off dewdrops, and now wanted to "make up."

"I—I—didn't know but you'd like to play with those—those battle—things," said she, meaning battledoor and shuttlecock.

"Well, I don't," returned Rose, who was still full of prickles. "I wish there was any place in this world where I could have a little peace."

"But your mother said for you to be patient with me," returned Dune, shaking down her yellow hair; "I heard what she said. You're ten years old, and I'm only but just seven, and you'll have to be patient with me, or she'll send for you to go home."

"Oh what a story! 'Twill be your mother that'll send for you to go home. I guess grandma knows which makes the fuss!"

"Yes, she knows it's you," began Dune, "and"—

"There, will you hush; Dune Wyman I haven't half learned my lesson, and I never saw such a plague. Talk of me going home. I s'pose you never noticed that grandma's a great deal more my grandma than she is yours?"

"No, I never," responded Dune, bristling. "Who told you so?"

"S'pose you never noticed her name's Porter, and my name's Porter, and your name's nothing but Wyman!"

Dune looked humbled for a moment, but soon revived.

"Well, that's nothing. My mamma's name was Porter till she was married. And anyway she's grandma's own daughter; so there!"

"H'm!" said Rose, at her wit's ends for an answer; "didn't I tell you I wanted to study, Dune Wyman? I'll give you two minutes to start for the kitchen."

Dune stole a glance at Rose, and fearing the "terrors of her noble eye," turned on her little heel at once. Didn't she know Rose Porter? Didn't they live in the same city, only a quarter of a mile apart, meet twice a day, quarrel every time they met, yet love each other to distraction? It was a great risk, grandma's asking them to visit her together. Still if one of them had come alone, the other would have pined night and day till she got back. They could hardly bare a separation for twenty-four hours, much less of three long weeks. They had now been at Woodbridge a fortnight, distressing everybody with their foolish little disputes, and saying to all words of reproof; "Oh, grandma, why, we always squarrel; we can't help it, you know!"

Do you believe they couldn't help it? Then you don't know so much about human nature, little reader, as I thought you did.

They slept together, and every night their kind aunt Jane, after rolling their ringlets over silk rags and tying up their heads in handkerchiefs, tucked them into bed with many a loving kiss. She did not know that they often lay awake a full hour scolding each other.

On this particular night it seemed as if their little tongues were set on fire. When aunt Jane went up to the bed at ten o'clock, they both called out to her, and she went into their room, in great surprise. It was a bitterly cold night, but they were sitting bolt upright in their flannel nighties, shaking their bandaged heads like two little Dinahs, and both talking at once.

"Auntie Jane, come hear, quick 'n' tell us who's got the best mother. Yes, auntie, auntie, is aunt Mary Porter any better 'n my mother? Isn't *my* mother the best, a great, great *deal* the best?"

"Why, children, what do you mean? Your mothers are both good—altogether better than you deserve. Lie down and go to sleep."

"But auntie, we can't go to sleep till we know which has the best mother!"

"Yes, and Rose Porter no right to say"—

"Dune Wyman, why haven't I a right to say, when it's the truth?"

"Oh auntie," wailed little Dune, her nerves quite upset, "I want you to go right down stairs and write a letter to my mamma, and *ask* her if she isn't just as good 's aunt Mary Porter."

Auntie Jane could scarcely speak for laughing.

"Fie, you silly children, sitting up here and getting cold"—

"Yes, and I want to know too-oo!"

Auntie Jane went off in another fit of laughter, to see both the little tied-up heads bobbing so furiously.

"Must I call your grandma up here to quiet you?" said she.

"I'll settle it," called aunt Anna from the head of the stairs: "Tie up both those mouths with some ribbon."

"I wish you would," sobbed Dune, "so Rose can't keep a callin' her mamma the best."

But Rose was too dignified to cry. She did not object to the ribbon, but had the last word before it was tied on.

"When I can't talk, Jule Wyman, you'll know just the same what I mean. My mother's the best, and auntie Jane thinks so too, but she won't say it."

As Dune was by this time tongue-tied—or rather lip-tied—her cousin's speech drove her nearly wild.

Next morning these wrong-headed children awoke to fresh discord.

"Hope you've got up pleasant," snapped Rose.

And Dune, whose tenderest point was her love for her parents, replied, as she buttoned her dress with trembling fingers—

"Well, who'd be pleasant, when you talk so about my father 'n' mother? I've got a good *those*, if I haven't anything else in this world."

Rose saw the coming tears, and could not help [illegible]—"Well, everybody knows my father's prettier 'n yours."

"No, indeed he isn't," cried Dune. "But anyway my mamma doesn't like pretty men. I heard her say so."

"Oh ho! That's because her husband's so homely. My mother doesn't say so, because her husband is pretty."

"Well, what if he is?" sobbed Dune, determined to fight to the last. "Isn't he my own mamma's own brother? So of course he is pretty."

This was an argument which would admit of no answer; but Rose never, never gave up that Dune was in the right. When she could think of nothing more to say, she tossed her head as if no mere words were strong enough to express her meaning, and that subdued Dunie quicker than anything else.

They went out to breakfast in awful silence. It was a lovely day, but their wretched little hearts were not in tune to enjoy it. The sled Pocahontas was big enough this morning to hold them both, and Rose said cuttingly—

"Keep it yourself, dear! You have such a splendid father 'n' mother, I s'pose you won't want to play with me."

Rose was one who enjoyed the luxury of "keeping mad," and for fear she might forget what the quarrel was about, she said over and over to herself,

"Littlecry-baby! Always round! always fussing! Frets me so I can't stand it any longer. Going home to-morrow—yes I am! Then I guess grandma'll see!"

These amiable reflections were broken in upon by poor brow-beaten Dune.

"Well, at any rate I should think my grandma'd like my mother better'n she does aunt Mary Porter, 'cause my mother's her own daughter, and your mother's no relation."

Dune had been thinking with all her might, and had brought up this speech from the depths of her despair. It was particularly aggravating to Rose, for it was just what Rose herself had feared was true. She could not think of a single word in reply; so she merely gave Dune a very eloquent push, which sent her—

Alas! where did it send her?

They were at the top of the long Nutter hill—a much more dangerous place than Mrs. Porter supposed, for on one side of the road was a deep chasm, made by digging out dirt for the railroad, and now partially filled with snow. Rose's push had given the sled a sidewise jerk, and it spun half-way round, then dashed on with dreadful speed, straight for the gulf.

Rose screamed. Dune shut her eyes and gasped. There was a cold, whirling feeling, a gushing noise, and that was the last she knew: she had gone under the snow.

Rose gazed with staring eyes, but could see no trace of the sled. She ran with all her might down the hill, but the snow at the sides was above her head. She screamed and tossed her arms, tore off her cloak and flung it in the air. It seemed as if no one would ever see or hear.

At last a man came along in a sleigh, and after she had frightened his horse by her screams and wild gestures, she made the man understand that somebody was buried alive under the snow.

Then she ran for the house, wringing her hands, her cloak dangling at her heels.

"Why, child, what is it?" exclaimed everybody at once.

"She's dead! she's dead! I've killed her," gasped Rose.

In great wonder and fright they looked out of the window. A man was coming in at the gate with a child in his arms. Dune's hood and cloak! And in another moment Dune herself, lying on the sofa, weak and pale, but far enough from being killed.

There was great excitement and running for hot flannels and smelling salts, and in the midst of it tender aunt Jane fainted away.

"Oh you darling, darling Dune," whispered Rose, gazing at the little one through her falling tears: "I didn't mean to, and I never will again. I'm the one that begins all the trouble."

"Yes," said Dune, with a feeble smile, "I know that."

"And I won't tease you any more, dear, for only think, what if you'd died!"

"Yes, I almost," replied Dune, serenely. "And don't you think now, Rosie, my mamma's just as good as yours?"

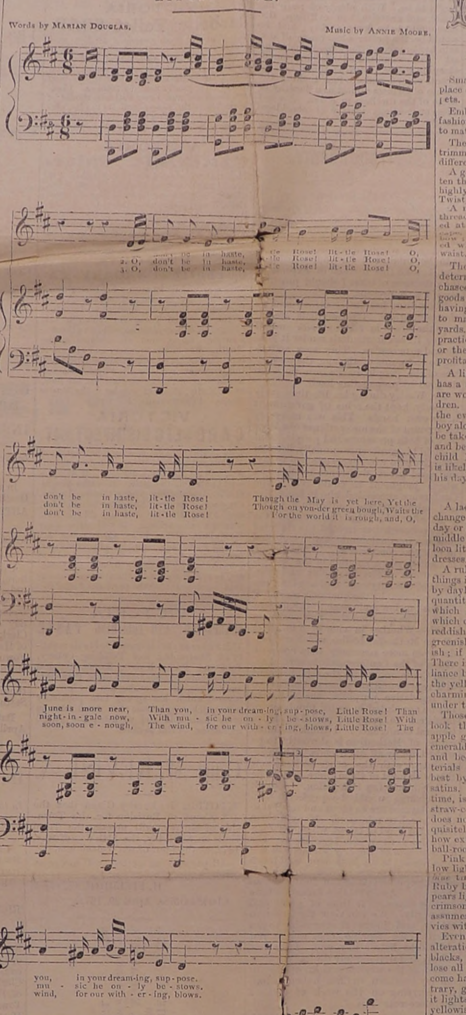
"Ye-es," faltered Rose, gazing at her cousin's pale cheeks.

And Dune's father and mother, and sister and brother, and dog and kitten, were as good as any of Rose's from that day, and remained so till the end of the visit. No more quarrelling—not a word of it. Whenever a cutting speech came to Rose's lips, she thought of that buried sled and held her peace.

Couldn't Rose be pleasant? Ah, it was a great mistake when those children said: "We can't help quarrelling, you know." For they could help it, you see. The most fiery and cross-grained of people can keep their temper—if they only try.

THE CUSTOM OF "TREATING."—If I could persuade all the young people of Elmira never to treat each other, nor be treated, I think one-half the danger from our strong drink would be gone. If I cannot get you to sign the total abstinence pledge binding until you are twenty-five, I would be glad to have you promise three things: First, never to drink on the sly, alone; Second, never to drink socially, treated or being treated; and, Third, when you drink do it openly, and in the presence of some man or woman whom you respect. Now, boys, if you want to be generous and treat each other, why not select some other shop beside the liquor shop? Suppose as you go by the post office, you say, "Come, boys, come in and take some stamps." The stamps will do your friends a real good, and will cost you no more than drinks all round. Or go by the tailor's store, and say, "Boys, come in and take a box of collars." Walk up to the counter free and generous, and say, "What style will you have?" Why not treat to collars as well as treat to drinks? Or go by a confectioner's and propose to chocolate-drops all round. Or say, "Boys, take a newspaper." Or say, "I'll stand a jack-knife all round!" How does it happen that we have fallen into a habit almost compulsory of social drinking? You drink many a time when asked to, when really you do not want to. When a man has treated you, you feel mean and indebted, and keep a sort of account current in your mind, and treat *him*. And so in the use of just that agent, which at the very best is a dangerous one, you join hand in hand to help each other to ruin, instead of hand in hand to help each other to temperance.—*Thos. K. Beecher.*

LITTLE ROSE.



Manitoba Rebellion Losses.

OTTAWA, April 22.

A return respecting the claims of sufferers by the insurrection in the North-West in 1870, was laid on the table of the House to-day. It contains a report, dated 21st December, 1871, from Judge Johnson, who was appointed a Commissioner to investigate the claims. He states that from the 7th of August, the date of his report, he received and heard evidence in support of numerous claims, far exceeding the number and amount what he imagined to be possible. He believes that every claim was presented that is intended to be presented, together with all the evidence. Most of the claims presented did not seem to him included in the terms of the vote in Supply; but they were usually mixed with demands grounded on imprisonment or loss of property, which did not come within those terms. The course to be adopted was to reserve all the evidence that the parties desired to bring forward, and to consider, in forming his conclusion, only such testimony as was applicable under the terms of the vote. He states that in his investigations and conclusions he was guided by equitable principles rather than by technical rules. He restricted his attention to claims for loss of property, imprisonment, and forced emigration from the territory. Accompanying the report is the evidence in detail in each case, and the conclusions of the Commissioner. The claims pressed amounted to $336,260, and the amount awarded by Judge Johnson to $85,755. The Privy Council recommend the adoption of this report. They also state that in the early part of 1870 $800 was advanced in aid of the refugees then in Canada from the North-West, who were represented as being in a necessitous condition at the time. They also recommend that $2,000 be voted to the parents of the late Thomas Scott. Altogether they recommend that $50,000 be placed in the supplemental estimates to cover the excess over the vote of $40,000 granted by Parliament in 1871.

The following are the principal claimants and the amounts awarded for loss of property, forced emigration and imprisonment: Dr. Schultz, $34,806, of which $30,000 are for imprisonment, and balance for loss of property, against a claim for $50,605. Bannatyne & Begg, $975; Hon. Alfred Boyd, $2,509, this is for guns seized by insurgents; Geo. A. Baber, $640, including $210 for 70 days' imprisonment; A. R. Chisholm, $460; Wm. Dewer, jr., $741; James Farquharson, $780; Charles Garrott, $956; Antoine Gingrar, $1,440; J. F. Grant, $1,850; Walter H. Hyman, $692; Patrick G. Laurie; $415; Thos. Lusted, $435. Dr. Lynch, $1,055; Chas. Mair, $1,47[illegible]; Fred. C. Mercer, $1,063; Joseph Workman, $500; Alex. Murray, $660; Alex. McArthur, $755; Peter McArthur, $9[illegible]; Murdock McLeod, $436; George D. McVicar, $610; William Nimmons, $513; [illegible]s. Stewart, $881; St. Boniface Mission, $499; Major Bolton of Orillia; [illegible]ham, $435; [illegible] Graham, $514; Wm. Gra[illegible]ter R. Bown[illegible] Richard Bothwell, $484; Wal[illegible] C. L. Champ[illegible] Brantford, Ontario, $7,763; awards am[illegible] $470. These are all the [illegible] The balanc[illegible]ng to $400 and upwards. $10 upward[illegible] the number of 85 vary from claimants [illegible]. A large proportion of the rate of com[illegible]fered imprisonment, and the has been $[illegible] [illegible]nsation awarded in such cases ceration. [illegible]per day for their term of incarceration.

THE FE[illegible]W THAT LOOKS LIKE ME.—If the man [illegible] claiming to be Sir Roger Tichborne doesn['t] resemble Sir Roger as he was in the flesh, he at least resembles a gentleman by the name of Netterville, a modest and unostentatious person in London. While the [illegible] trial was going on it was not comfortable for poor Mr. Netterville to go into the s[illegible] for [illegible] place of concourse, or the theatre, or other [illegible] up to him [illegible]ngregation. People would come [illegible] and say: "Excuse me, sir, but are you the claimant?" This was not absolutely into[illegible]erable until "the claimant" was locked up in Newgate; for that event, which should have been to Mr. Netterville a relief, only aggravated his misery. When people saw him they thought that Orton was bailed out. So they would cry after him: "There goes the impostor!" Only the cabmen and newsboys were civil and kindly, and they would bawl: "Here's Sir Roger out again. Hurrah, boys, give him a cheer!" It is stated that the nuisance has reached such a [illegible] that Mr. Netterville has been obliged to leave London, where he says that he cannot remain unless he wears a placard inscribed: "I am not the claimant. I assure you, upon my honor, I am neither Roger Tichborne nor Arthur Orton!"

— Dr. [illegible] Riddell, of Toronto, caused a stampede among the audience at a working men's demonstration in Toronto a few days ago, by [illegible] excusing his unpreparedness to make a [illegible]table speech, as he had just come from the small-pox hospital.

LADIES' Department

LADIES' CHIT-CHAT.

Small black foxes are now taking the place of the black and tan terriers as ladies' pets.

Embroidered sash ends are coming in fashion again with hair-ribbon and neck-tie to match.

The newest style of costumes have the trimming of the back of the dress entirely different from that in front.

A gentleman in this city allows his wife ten thousand dollars a year for dress, and is highly indignant because, like "Oliver Twist," she still asks for "more."

A new style of lace scarf is composed of thread lace over tulle, and is slightly gathered at the back of the neck, so as to form a cape, where it is fastened with a velvet bow; it is then crossed in front and fastened with a loose knot at the back of the waist.

There is a woman in Springfield who is determined not to be cheated. She purchased a spool of cotton thread at a dry goods store the other day and insisted on having the clerk unwind and measure it, to make sure it did not fall below 200 yards. If this were to become a general practice, cotton thread would be up in price or the sale of it would surely become unprofitable.

A little story comes from Detroit which has a severe moral for those parents who are wont to disregard the fears of their children. A father and mother went away in the evening and left their little four year boy alone, although he begged piteously to be taken because he was afraid of the wolves and bears. They came back and found the child had become insane from fright, and is likely to be a moping idiot for the rest of his days.

COLORS FOR EVENING DRESS.

A lady of taste will not forget that colors change according as they are looked at by day or by lamp-light, and we see her in the middle of the day stepping into a closed saloon lit up with gas to choose her evening dresses.

A rule soon learned by experience in such things is that a color gains or loses in beauty by daylight according to the greater or lesser quantity of *yellow* it contains. Violet, which is the opposite of yellow, is that which changes most; it becomes of a dull reddish-brown. Blue, if pure, becomes greenish; if dark, it looks hard and blackish; if light, it loses color and turns gray. There is a shade of blue which has no brilliance by day, but acquires a great deal by the yellow light of gas, while *turquoise* silks, charming by daylight, are quite *effacee* under the lamp of a ball-room.

Those greens which incline most to yellow look the prettiest of an evening. Thus apple green acquires the brilliant tints of emerald; peacock green loses its blue *reflets*, and becomes too yellowish. Yellow materials are certainly those which appear best by lamp-light, especially silks and satins. Buttercup yellow, so bright at any time, is brighter than ever of an evening; straw-color becomes rosier, *sulphur*-color does not change, and maize becomes exquisitely soft and clear. All brunettes know how extremely becoming it is to them in the ball-room.

Pink changes to salmon-color. The yellow light of gas or candles, so hostile to all blue tints, enhances the splendor of red. Ruby becomes more brilliant, *nacarat* appears lighter, *cerise* deepens to crimson, and crimson inclines to *capucine*, which itself assumes a more orange-like tone, and orange vies with fire-color.

Even black and white are subject to the alterations caused by artificial light; bluish-blacks, by far the most handsome by day, lose all their beautiful blue shade, and become hard and dull. White, on the contrary, gains much by lamp-light; if faded, it lights up again, and actresses often choose yellowish-white dresses, knowing they will look best on the stage. Perhaps the loveliest of all shades for the evening is silver gray, which acquires a somewhat rosy tint; but grays which contain any amount of blue, such as pearl gray, lose all their beauty and look dull as soon as lamps are lit.

A SECRET FOR WOMEN.

Many women, who, before marriage, made it their study to please the eyes of the men they wished to marry, lose the affection after marriage by carelessness in dress. Men are fastidious in this matter. Even those who are careless in regard to their own appearance, take delight in seeing their wives neat in their attire. They miss those coquettish garments, the neatly dressed hair, and all the thousand tasty and fanciful little articles with which young women adorn themselves, more than they would be willing to allow. The neatness and order which charmed them too often give place to a slovenly morning gown, frowsy hair, slipshod and unlaced shoes, and the like. Men reason that they should have the same desire to please the man they have chosen after marriage as well as before it. The last new song loses its charm coming from the lips of a slattern.

The poetry goes out of life at a glance, and the household loses its brightness. The wife who, on account of household cares, neglects her personal appearance, commits a grave mistake, which too often bears bitter fruit, and she sees her husband leave her society for that of others, without really knowing the cause, and most men are careless to tell. Let women always give the same care to their dress after marriage which they gave it before, and not rush from the room to "dress up" only when there is a prospect of "company." Let them consider that which gives them a charm in the eyes of their friends, has a like effect upon a husband, and they will see that he will not have so many pressing business calls "down town" in the evening, but will have the same delight in their society as in their days of courtship.

RECIPES.

Feather Cake.—Simple and good:—One cup white sugar, one spoonful butter, one egg, two even cups sifted flour, two-thirds cup sour milk or cream, half teaspoon soda. One teaspoon cream tarter may be used instead of sour milk. Flavor to taste.

Cocoanut Pudding.—Mix a grated cocoanut with half pound powdered white sugar, add quarter pound melted butter, beat up six eggs, leaving out half the whites, then one grated nutmeg. Let all be well mixed. The dish to be lined with pie-crust of the following proportions: One pound of flour, three-quarters of a pound of butter, and a half a pint of milk, or water.

Proverbs of the Home and of Riches.

Now, with regard to the dwelling-place, one proverb whispers, "Do not build, for fools build houses for wise men to live in;" and another from joyous Italy, "Where entereth not the sun, there entereth the physician;" and many proverbs conjure you not hastily to move from house to house, "Three moves are as good as one fire;" and, "A rolling stone gathers no moss."

Let the home, however, be chosen and occupied: now come the maxims, "Cut your coat according to your cloth;" "Give me neither poverty nor riches;" for it is generally true—

"They that have money are troubled about it;
And they that have none are troubled without it."

If any be rich, let them weigh well the Jewish proverb, "Alms are the salt of riches;" and if poor, let us not forget that St. Paul urges "The labor of our hands, that we may have to give to him that needeth;" "Home is home, though never so homely;" and this we may be sure of, the giver's home will never be without "a trap to catch a sunbeam."—*Christian Weekly.*

A RAILWAY WAR.

W. A. Thomson Seizes the Erie and Niagara Railroad.

Removes the Rolling Stock and Tears up the Track—Great Excitement—An Injunction Granted.

[From the St. Catharines Journal.

Open hostilities have at last broken out between the Canada Southern and Great Western Railway companies, and when or where they will end the lawyers do not know and do not care.—The Erie and Niagara R. R., it is known to those acquainted with the Niagara District, has been under lease to the G. W. R. R. Co., who were

BOUND TO RUN A TRAIN OVER THE ROAD

once a day, furnishing the rolling stock. Whether the terms of the lease were complied with or not we are not informed. The lease we believe, expired this spring, but the Great Western refused to give up control of the road, until it is alleged, the Court of Chancery decided on the legal value of a mortgage which they hold on the Erie and Niagara Road. This view of the case, Mr. W. A. Thompson, who is President of the E. & N. as well as the Southern Railway, refused to accept, and yesterday (Sunday) with a *posse* of men, he proceeded to Fort Erie, and getting possession of the Great Western rolling stock there, started with it for Clifton,

TEARING UP THE TRACK,

and in some cases demolishing the cattle-guards in their rear as they proceeded. At Clifton they met with some opposition from the Great Western employees, and a nice little fight ensued, Thomson and his men proving the victors. The Great Western rolling stock was then shunted on to the siding at Clifton, and Thomson and his gang proceeded on their destroying course toward Niagara. The Great Western authorities, on learning of the state of affairs, sent a number of men along the line

TO REPAIR DAMAGES,

and if possible place the road in a state to run a train over it to-day. What good this will do them we cannot see. The lease expired on Saturday, 20th inst., and there is no provision in it for a renewal or extension of it. Mr. Thomson is the ostensible owner of the road, and although efforts have been made to throw the road into bankruptcy and have a receiver appointed, it will be difficult to prevent him taking and retaining possession of his own property. The Grand Trunk and Erie both offer the necessary rolling stock to the Erie & Niagara to open.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE DOINGS ON MONDAY.

FORT ERIE, April 23.

On Sunday night, according to a preconcerted plan, eighteen of Thomson's men proceeded to the Erie and Niagara sheds, made up a train of rolling stock, and dispatched it north, intending to place it on a two mile piece of track built by the Great Western at a place called St. David's. The latter portion of the intention was frustrated by the Western men, on the arrival of the train at Suspension Bridge, capturing the train, turning it round, and sending it back to Fort Erie in charge of Western men. After Thomson's men had sent off the rolling stock,

THEY TOOK POSSESSION

of all the buildings and put up a printed notice to the effect that the road was under the old management. [illegible] shown on a train of Great Western cars, who took possession of stations on the line. The Niagara end of the line was seized by Mr. N. Kingsmill and men. Mr. Thomson's men now hold both ends of the line, while the Great Western men are in possession of Clifton and probably Chippawa stations. During last night a bridge over Frenchman's Creek was chopped down, and afterwards burned, and one or two culverts destroyed. This morning, when the Thomson men went to get up steam on the Erie and Niagara engine, they found that the

WESTERN ENGINEER HAD REMOVED A VALVE,

and disconnected portions of the machinery of the same. This prevented them running the cars off the track with the engine's assistance. They then went to work and shunted all the rolling stock to the Grand Trunk track, and tore up between 600 and 700 feet of the Erie track, thus effectually preventing any traffic on the road until some understanding is arrived at. The offices of the Erie and Niagara are in the Southern Railway building, and some of the officials have positions on both road. The Southern people are most anxious that the idea should not go abroad that this difficulty in any way effects them. They claim to have nothing to do with it; yet it is generally understood that they are the prime movers. This morning

ABOUT FIFTY LAKE SAILORS,

who are awaiting the opening of navigation at Buffalo, were brought over here by Thomson's people. They received 50c. an hour, payable every two hours while they remained at work, pulling up the rails and throwing them into the river. Traffic on the road has been entirely suspended, and the village is flooded with rumours that a fight is imminent to-night. The Erie men have thrown out scouts, and are expecting an attack during the night. The Western authorities having expressed their intention of resorting to none but legal means to obtain possession of the road, there is not the slightest danger of any breach of the peace. The

TELEGRAPH WIRES WERE CUT

in two places last night and there is now only one line in operation.

Hamilton Station, April 23.

The following despatch has been received by Great Western Railway authorities from Toronto:

ERIE VS. WESTERN.—Injunction granted to restrain plaintiffs from injuring or destroying the railways. Leave given to move on Saturday to continue and enlarge the injunction, also to bring in a petition for receiver on Saturday or first day on which a Chancery Judge shall be in Court.

THE COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN.

Two Men Injured—One Probably Fatally.

From the St. Catharines Journal, April 25.

A collision, the result evidently of carelessness, occurred yesterday afternoon between two freight trains on the line of the G. W. Railway between this town and Clifton. The mixed freight, consisting of about 30 cars, passed here bound east about three o'clock, had reached within about two miles of Clifton when it it was met by a westward bound freight, composed principally of empty cars. There is a slight curve in the road at this point, and therefore the two trains approached very near to each other before the engine-drivers became aware of their danger, but when they did, they promptly whistled "on breaks" and reversed their engines. It was too late, however, and perceiving that a collision was inevitable, they and their firemen jumped to save their lives. Joseph Dunn, the engineer of the eastward-bound train, was slightly injured, and the fireman, Wm. Jones, severely if not fatally. The locomotive of the train west passed through and over that of the eastern train, lodging on the tender of the latter, two of the cars passing to the outside of the track. The hogs in three cars were mashed to pieces, and others more or less injured. Mr. Jas. Radcliffe, who was "piloting" the eastern train, by promptly acting on the danger signal, saved a number of cars. Old railroad men say the collision and its results was one of the most extraordinary in their experience.

THE COURIER.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1w	1m	3m	6m	1yr
1 Inch	$0 50	$1 25	$2 00	$4 00	$6 00
2 "	1 00	2 50	4 00	6 00	9 00
3 "	1 50	4 00	6 00	9 00	12 00
Quar. Col	2 50	4 50	7 50	12 00	17 50
Half Col	4 00	7 00	12 50	17 50	30 00
One Col	6 00	10 00	17 50	30 00	50 00

Matter changed monthly will be charged by the month. These rates are low and we intend to adhere strictly to them.

Special Notices of four lines 25 cents, 10 lines 50 cents each.

Professional cards without change of matter, $4 per annum.

GEORGE YOUNG,
Editor and Publisher.

Destiny.

By T. B. ALDRICH.

Three roses, wan as moonlight, and weighed down
Each with its loveliness as with a crown,
Drooped in a florist's window in a town.

The first a lover bought. It lay at rest,
Like snow on snow, that night, on Beauty's breast.

The second rose, as virginal and fair,
Shrunk in the tangles of a harlot's hair.

The third, a widow, with new grief made wild,
Shut in the icy palm of her dead child.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Interesting Notes and Comments.

MAKING ASPARAGUS BEDS.

This excellent and wholesome vegetable should be grown in every garden that is occupied by the owner, or even if a rented one, provided the tenant has a long enough lease—say of three years or over. It takes up but little room, as quite a small bed will give a good supply to a moderate family. The time for making the beds is during the month of April, or in such a season as the present can be carried on during the early part of May, as it is necessary that the frost should be quite out of the soil before operations are begun. Commence by digging out all the soil in the space to be occupied by the asparagus bed to a depth of at least two feet. Throw this to each side, or one side and both ends, leaving the subsoil on the top of the soil thrown out. Then fill the bottom with a layer of stable manure six inches thick; upon this fill up a layer of four inches of the subsoil; pack these two layers well down, and place another layer of manure; on this another layer of earth, well pulverized; then a third layer of manure and more earth till all the soil is used, and finish the top of the bed with well-composted manure, mixed with the top soil to a depth of eight inches. The bed when finished will be considerably higher than the surface of the garden, but will settle down as the manure decomposes. If you intend to sow seed you must have three or four inches of fine earth on top in which to sow the seed. This plan, however, if adopted, will require till the third or fourth year after planting before the asparagus can be used, and it will not be likely to be so good unless well attended to in the way of cultivation and thinning out. Most of the nurserymen and seedsmen can supply roots of two years' growth. Plant these in the bed, setting them well down so that their crowns will be six inches below the surface of the bed, and water them well when setting out. If that fine new sort, *Conover's Colossal*, can be had, the roots may be set three feet apart each way, but with the common sort the plants should be set eighteen inches apart one way and twelve the other.

After setting out, the surface of the bed should be kept clean and free from weeds, which is best done by often raking it while the weeds are very young, until the heads of the asparagus show through the soil. After this the ground must be kept free of weeds by hand pulling them, as it will never do to cut the surface with a hoe and risk cutting off the crown of the plants. Usually there will be no produce the first season after setting out the roots, but if the bed is well managed, and the soil kept clean, and winter protection given by a coat of coarse manure applied in the fall as a mulch, the bed will produce abundantly the second season. [illegible] given when the plants are set out, and again each year. *It is the best specific manure known for asparagus. It is applied in spring* by strewing the salt over the top of the bed at the rate of about three pounds to the square yard. The asparagus must be allowed to grow up without any cuttings being taken from the bed the first season after planting out, and early in the fall the tops are to be mowed off before the seed ripens, and the bed afterwards covered with its winter mulch of long strawy manure.

AUSTRALIAN TREES.

Various notices have appeared in the papers of the giant Australian trees, the *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia mollissima*, and *Acacia lophantæ*, which alike were remarkable for their rapidity of growth and the great height they obtain, instances being given of their attaining 400, 450 and 480 feet. "Once a Week," in an article on the *Eucalyptus*, says of a specimen measuring 400 feet: "The hollow trunk of this tree was sufficiently large to admit of three riders, with an additional pack-horse, entering and turning around in it without dismounting." Numerous articles on these trees induced me to send to Melbourne, Australia, for seed, on receipt of which I planted it in pots, and in from fourteen to thirty days the seed of the Eucalyptus and Acacia lophantæ germinated. My best specimen of the Eucalyptus stabula, now about eight years old, stands four feet high, and measures an inch in circumference. The Acacia lophantæ, also eight months old, presents a very attractive appearance, having numerous branches, the leaves of which are very small and of a bright green color. The leaves of this species and the Acacia mollissima fold together in evening and open again in morning. The Acacia lophantæ is four feet in height, and measures two and a-half inches in circumference. The Acacia mollissima did not come up at all, but seed planted in the summer came to maturity, and plants are doing well. I have sent seed to friends in the South, but have not heard how the plants are doing.—*F. M., in Rural New Yorker.*

KEEPING BEES IN CITIES.

Many persons who live in villages and cities, are deterred from keeping bees from the fear of being stung. Now be it known that bees never sting if care is taken to handle them gently in the various manipulations that may be necessary. It is rough handling that finally gets them into the habit of flying at every one that comes near. They should never be disturbed until you have caused them to fill themselves with honey; then they may be handled with impunity, if care is used not to hurt them. We know gentlemen who keep bees successfully in the closely built lots of the city of Chicago, and there are no better forage grounds than city and village gardens, with their profusion of flowers, and the out lots covered with various wild flowering plants. Any one who has a place where the bees may be shaded from the hot sun, in summer, may keep bees; indeed, some villagers keep swarms by scores, and reap profit thereby. Once accustomed to them, any lady may handle them without fear, and a nice plate of comb honey now and then is by no means to be despised, and is positively enjoyable when it is produced under our own care.—*Rural.*

DEALING WITH CHILDREN.

We oftentimes expect far too much of our children. We forget how untrained, in the very nature of things, all their faculties must be. We grow impatient, because the boy fails, for instance, to apply himself to study as he ought, forgetting that our very process of education is largely this—the training of the mind to habits of application. In short, we want our child perfect at once, forgetting how imperfect we ourselves are. We shrink from putting forth that constant, unwearied effort from day to day that alone can secure the desired end. And then, because one effort or two, one admonition or one reiterated, fails to attain the result, oh! how impatient we are! From that one effort, as the result of that one admonition, our child ought to spring up into perfection of character, as Pallas sprang full-armed from the brain of Jove. But this is simple injustice. We cannot make ourselves perfect with one endeavor. How can we, with reason, expect any such thing in our children?—*Our Monthly.*

G. T. TIME-TABLE, Trenton.

GOING EAST.

Express	11:35 a.m.
Mixed	9:20 p.m.
Passenger	11:15 p.m.
Express	12:35 a.m.

GOING WEST.

Passenger	4:35 a.m.
Express	7:30 a.m.
Mixed	11:35 a.m.
Mail	8:10 p.m.

JOHN FRANCIS,

INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures for South Hastings, and County Surveyor. Office, Trenton. 17

BIGELOW & DUGGAN,

BARRISTERS, &c. 54 Adelaid Street East TORONTO.

N. G. BIGELOW, G. F. DUGGAN.

FIRE! FIRE!

THE undersigned has opened out, in Messrs. Johnston's Dry Goods Store, the balance of his stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he is selling below cost to clear out before receiving his new goods.

Repairing done as usual. All work Warranted for One Year.

E. W. STICKNEY.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, TRENTON, ONT.

THIS First Class and Commodious New Hotel is Splendidly fitted up for the accommodation of Guests, Commercial Men, &c. Every attention paid to the travelling public.

A. PARENT, PROPRIETOR.

Special Notices.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist, London."—Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.) 38-1y.

For Gent's Furnishing, Ready Made Clothing, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Braces, Hats,—Silk and Wool, go to L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

Black Silks, Black Lustres and Dress Goods bought on the sterling at L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

An Extra Large stock of Goods for sale, bought on the sterling, and bought at last year's prices. Call and see them at L. A. PURDY's, Brighton.

Fresh Groceries. Twankey Tea 40 cts. per lb. The Best 50ct. Tea in town at L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

Fine Canadian Tweeds $1.60 per yd., worth $1.40; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Meltons, Waterproofs, Grass Linens, &c., &c., at L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

100 pieces of Hoyles and Aishton's prints at L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

Satinetts, 60cts: per yd., Diagonal Tweeds 70cts. per yd., Fine Beaver Coatings $3.00 per yd., Summer Coatings, double fold 92cts. to $1.15 per yd., at L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

Ladie's and Gent's Hosiery and Gloves extremely Cheap at L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

All go home satisfied from L. A. Purdy's, Brighton.

A Large Stock of New Boots & Shoes, at L. A. PURDY's, Brighton.

Go to Stickney, Brighton, for the best Kip and Coarse Boots, &c. at the Lowest Prices.

Come one! Come all! and inspect carefully at L. A. PURDY's, Brighton.

McGuire has the best half dollar tea in town.

Best No. 1 Coal Oil as cheap as the cheapest at R. W. Purdy's No. 24 Trenton.

Try Stickney Brighton, for the Best No. ... or at very low prices. Call and see them.

If you want good half dollar tea go to McGuires.

We should not hesitate to recommend to any friend of ours, Parson's Purgative Pills; they are scientifically prepared, and are adapted to all the purposes of a good purgative medicine.

Decidedly the best remedy that has ever been discovered for rheumatism, swoolen or stiff joints, flesh wounds, sprains, bruises, cuts, and burns, is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. We use it, and always recommend it to our friends.

The way "to minister to a mind diseased" is to take Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, which gives strength and vigor to the whole system, restoring the mind to its natural vigor.

BURGLARS IN BRIGHTON.—The dastardly attempt to fleece our Brighton merchants and steal from them in the dead hour of night their loose cash requires close vigilance on the part of those engaged in trade. Your readers will be glad to learn that every effort is made on the part of Bullock Bros., Wide Awake Store, to frustrate such attempts, and keep on hand, for the accommodation of the public generally, over $6,000 worth of choice family groceriees, which will be sold to suit customers for the next thirty days. Remember the place, BULLOCK BROS., Brighton. 7-8

Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya.

THERE is no Diseased Condition of the body in which Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya may not be used with positive benefit. Being a Chemical Foood and Nutritive Tonic, it acts physiologically in the same manner as our diet. It perfects Digestion, Assimilation, and the formation of Healthy Blood. It sustains the vital forces by supplying the waste constantly going on, of nerve and muscle, as the result of mental and physical exertion, enabling mind and body to undergo great labor without fatigue. Its action in building up constitutions broken down with Wasting Chronic Diseases, by fast living and bad habits, is truly extraordinary, its effect being immediate in energizing all the organs of the body, Phosphates being absolutely necessary to cell formation and the growth of tissues, must for all time be Nature's great restorative and vitalizer. Sold by all Druggists at $1.

OUT OF THE FIRE.

J. H. WILLOUGHBY would call the attention of the community to the fact that he is clearing off, without reserve, the Goods damaged at the late fire. Also, that his Spring Goods, a Large Stock, are arriving weekly, and by the 6th of May he will be opened for business with a better Assorted Stock than ever. Be sure and look at the Bargains.

J. H. WILLOUGHBY.

BRIGHTON, April 29, 1872. 18-tf.

LONDON, April 30.—The *Times*, in an editorial upon the present phase of the Alabama clames questien, congratulates the United States for proposing that the liability of neutrals shall never extend beyond the direct consequences of breach of neutrality, thus paying the way fos a satisfactory settlement of the differences between England and America.

Not one quarter of the talent of the churches is developed and in use. Many of the strongest men do but little for the spiritual interests of their families or their neighbors. They do business with energy, but serve God with a slack hand; in temporal things they are eager and enterprising, in spiritual things they are *asleep*.

Trenton Courier,

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872.

COMPLIMENTARY REMARKS.—From all quarters we hear the *Courier* favorably noticed. Our friends will please accept our thanks for the same and also please remember that we live by the *Courier* and shall be very grateful for any assistance in the circulation of the same. We offer it to all new subscribers for the remaining eight months of this year for 5 cents. Send in your orders with cash at once. GEORGE YOUNG, *Publisher*.

It is expected that the first sod of the Kingston & Pembroke road will be turned on the 1st Sept.

Mr. S. H. Cochrane, County Attorney of Ontario, died of congestion of the lungs the other day.

NEW BANK AGENCY.—An effort is being made by the business men of Colborne to induce one of the Chartered Banks to establish an agency in this village.—*Express*.

The Dominion Government propose to pay $2,000 to the parents of Thomas Scott, murdered at Fort Garry.

PICTON, April 27.—Mr. John. A. Roblin, late Registrar of Prince Edward County, has been dangerously ill; he is slightly better now, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

BARRAGER.—Convicted of wilfully poisoning his wife, and sentenced to be hanged, had his sentence first commuted to penitentiary confinement, and last week was set at liberty.

In reply to the Messrs. MacLellan's advertisement in the COURIER to let their stores in Trenton, no less than 17 applications have been received.

COURT OF REVISION.—The first sitting of the Court of Revision for the village of Trenten is announced to sit Wednesday the 8th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

For the Township of Mnrray on Saturday the 11th at 10 o'clock, a. m.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Sabbath morning last, as Mr. Haynes of Oak Hills, Percy, was in the act of drawing water from a well with a rope, he fell into the well through an opening about 14 by 16 inches and was drowned.

STEAM MILL.—On Saturday the whistle called the men to commence their summer's work. The water is so low in the bay that they have to haul the logs into the water with horses. The season is much later than last year.

ST. HELEN.—On Monday evening this welcome weekly guest made her first appearance. Great was the cheering on her arrival, nearly all Trenton turning out to visit her. During the winter she has been thoroughly renovated, and refitted for the accomodation of passengers and freight. For time of sailing see adv.

AN EXPECTED MARRIAGE.—A Toronto rumor has it that the marriage of Hon. W. Macdougall with Miss Minie Beattie, daughter of Dr. Beattie, of Cobourg, but now of the Census Bureau at Ottawa, is on the tapis. The wedding is expected to take place in June, and the happy couple will make an extended tour in the old country.—*Ontario.*

NAVAGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—Mr. Coburn introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to make a survey and report upon the navigation of the St. Lawrence river from Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and requesting the Dominion of Canada to appoint a commission to co-operate. Referred to Committee on Foreign affairs.—*Washington Letter*.

SPRING.—We are in the last month of spring and no showers yet. The dry weather is very favorable to ploughing and sowing, but rain must come shortly or the hay crop must be light. The accounts of fall wheat are not at all encouraging, the late frosts affecting it very much. Hay has sold readily the last fortnight at $20 a ton,

Since writing the above the blessed rain has come.

The Teachers' Convention intended to be held on the first Friday and Saturday in May, is postponed until the 24th and 25th of May, so as to have the presence of Mr. Scarlett, Inspector, Northumberland; Mr. Johnston, Inspector, Hastings; Professor Macoun of Albert College, and other celebrities. Due notice of programme will be given, and all preparations for making it a big day in Brighton, in respect to Educational matters.—*Ensign*.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The length of this road is estimated at 2,700 miles. The Government have a bill before the Dominion Parliament asking power to bargain with a company or create a company for its construction, and want 20 miles on each side of the road to grant as a subsidy, half to the company and half to be held for sale by the Government, also 30 millions of dollars to pay the company for the construction of the road. If this bill passes it will throw into the hands of this company about 50 millions of acres of the best lands of the Dominion and prevent the Government making any free grants, thereby locking up from settlement about 30 millions more or the balance of arable land in the possion of the government.

HYMENEAL.

There are times in the history of villages as well as individuals, which agitate them to their utmost capacity. Either a fire or a wedding seems to be requisite motive power in Trenton; Those who have been married want to get transported with the half-forgotten raptures of such an occasion once again, and those who know not the sweets of married life, in anticipation of the bliss of coming days join the festive throng. On Tuesday evening last the 30th of April one of those circumstances (more frequent than fire we are thankful to say) repeated itself on the occasion of Miss Bonter's marriage.

St. George's Church quaint in its oil color decoration in imitation of the Catacombes of Rome, festooned with evergreens, and illuminated by means of the new and handsome chandaliers, long before the hour appointed for the interesting ceremony, was crowded in pews and aisles.

At ten minutes past eight, the guests arrived, and about ten minutes after the bridal party.

Mr. John Henry Willoughby, the Groom supported by Mr. George Bonter, Dr. Willougbby and Mr. A. H. Wright, three members of the medical profession, took their stand at the altar, and almost immediately after Miss Louisa Sarah Bonter leaning on her fathers arm approached the altar followed by her bridesmaids, Miss Willoughby, Miss Woon, and Miss Biggar took their places. The regularity of the height of the ladies contrasted prominently with up and down appearance of the gentlemen. The Bride was very becomingly dressed in white silk, the Bridesmaids were dressed in white tarltan and pink trimmings.

As the Bridal party entered the church the choir sang the 212 hymn on "Holy matrimony." The Rev. W. Bleasdell assisted by the Rev. James Morton of Brighton, tied the indissoluble knot, and made two happy. The responses were most distinct as uttered by the bride, and the groom forgot to seal the ceremony with a kiss.

The hearty well wishes of the whole community go with the happy pair. They started on the night train east on their bridal tour.

We are the thankful recipiants of a slice of the wedding cake.

IN MEMORIAM.—The Rev. W. Bleasdell, M. A., on last Sabbath at the close of his sermon from John 16 Chap. and 16 verse, thus referred to the late Robert T. Deans:—"A very little over a week back we have seen one who was in the the prime, vigor, and beauty of manhood carried to his grave amidst the sorrow and regret of the whole community, and at the close of that week an old man full of years and pressed down with their weight was borne to the same culminating place of our race—the silent tomb. For the one thus snatched away in the prime of life I feel a regret for which words do not give a faithful expression. Knowing him from almost the sunny hours of childnood through the maturing and trying periods of youth and manhood, I ever admired him for his kind, affable and obliging disposition, and circumspect, steady and orderly conduct which secured him the respect and love of all who knew him. His late father (with whom I was intimately acquainted) ever loved him and had great satisfaction in him for these most excellent qualities, to which I have just adverted. And since his return here to take up his residence among us he has been ever a regular and strict attendant, with his now much bereaved wife, at the services of this church. A cold caught at our late destressing fire through his great exertions at it, brought on an excessive development of disease and prostration of body and mind, to which it has pleased God that he should succumb. Under these circumstances we can only bow with meek submission to the will of God and tender our kindest sympathy to her who has the greatest reason to mourn his loss, and to those near relations who are here, or at a distance, deeply feeling his removal thus from our midst when mere human foresight would, so short a time ago, have boded a much longer continuance in this lower world But in the words of the beautiful hymn:—

"Brief life is here our portion;
Brief sorrow, short lived care;
The life that knows no ending,
The tearless life is there."

The Contractors for the construction of the Grand Junction Railway, Messrs Brooks, Brown & Ryant turned the first sod at Hastings, in the County of Peterborough, April 17th.

BAY NAVAGATION, 1872.

The steamer Maude will run during this season under the command of Captain Mordon, between Picton and Belleville.

The steamer Rochester will run between Belleville and Cape Vincent, daily during the coming season.

The steamer St. Helen, having been overhauled, will ply on her old route, between Trenton and Montreal every week and return.

The steamer Picton having had a new upper cabin built during the past winter, is now a very fine boat and will ply between Belleville and Oswege, three tines a week, touching at Kingston both ways.

The steamer Norfolk has recently been purchased by Captain Porte, and will run between Trenton, Belleville and Picton daily.

The Quail is to ply four times a day between Napanee and Mill Point, to meet the Maud.

A widow named Milligan, residing at Newburgh, dropped dead last evening after weaving six yards of carpeting and doing her ordinary house work as usual through the day. She had suffered from no previous sickness.

An Indian, named David Green, was found murdered Tuesday morning, about a mile below Newport, and mangled so horribly that it was almost impossible to recognize him. He had been at a tavern at Newport on the previous evening with a number of other Indians, and this was the last that was seen of him. The perpetrators of the foul deed have not yet been discovered. It is expceted that whiskey had something to do with it.

In applying for an act of incorporation, the projectors of the Toronto *Mail* appear as follows:—Messrs. J. H. Worts, Wm. Gooderham, W. H. Howland, Christopher Robinson, T. C. Patterson, Matthew Crooks Cameron, Alfred Boultbee, Henry O,Brien, Robert Hay, Geo, D'Arcy Boulton, Joseph Keeler, Edward Harris, J. Plumb, Noah Barnhart, F. W. Glen, William Beaty, Donald A. Smith, Lewis Moffat, Francis Shanley, Donald McInnis, A. T. Todd, D. McCarthy, jun., Remigus Elmsley, Nesbitt Kirchhoffer, George Stephen, John Rankin,—Chisholm, Alfred Brown, H. S. Smith, Angus Morris, on and John Carling. The gentlemen who have been induced to subscribe towards the Tory organ cover a wide territory. Plenty of stock yet unsubscribed. We suppose good Tories in fat berths will be expected to subscribe handsomely. The provisional directors are Messrs. Howland, Keeler, Carling, Morrison, McInnes, Worts, Patterson and —Chishelm. "Too many cooks"—but it would be cruel to complete the proverb.—*Ontario*.

LOOK AFTER YOUR CELLAR.

Is it damp, close, filled with disagreeable odor, proceeding from germinating or decaying vegetables? If so, it is high time you give the matter your earnest attention; for you have in that locality the germs of disease, and yourself and family are liable to be prostrated at any moment.

You think your cellar or basement is in a good sanitary condition; do you know what it is? Have you fairly and carefully examined the premises? Have you looked over the potatoes, turnips, squashes, and other vegetables, to ascertain their condition? We know that diptheria, typhoid and scarlet fevers, and many other most serious illnesses have their origin in cellars, both in city and country; and we can do our readers no greater service than to urge them to see that, at all times, they are in a dry sweet wholesome condition. Why should farmers and farmers' families, living in the country, away from the pestilential vapors of cities, be so subject to attacks of malignant diseases? There is a reason for it, and we can point it out. They arise from the indifference manifested to the observance of hygienic rules, and the violation of sanitary laws. Cleanliness is essential to health, and it is just as necessary in the country as in the city. A family living over a foul cellar is more liable to be poisoned and afflicted with illness than a city family living in its polluted atmosphere, but without cellar or basement filled with fermenting roots and fruits. There is far more sickness in the country among husbandmen than ought to be. With plenty of pure air, water, and exercise, the evil imp, disease, ought to be kept at bay; and he would be, if a better observance of certain hygienic conditions were maintained. Bad conditioned cellars, small, sleeping rooms, stoves—these are all agents of evil, and are fast making the homes of farmers almost as unhealthy as those of the dwellers in cities. Are not these suggestions worthy of consideration?

Correspondence.

For the Courier.

To the Members of the Official Quarterly Meeting of the Trenton Circuit of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

DEAR BRETHREN,—As it is probable I shall not be able to attend your next meeting, at which an important measure is to be submitted for your consideration, I take this method of expressing the substance of what I should probably say if I were present.

Methodism has its *essentials* and its *circumstantials*. Its essentials are always the *same* in all *countries* and all *times;* its circumstantials render it plastic and progressive. They vary according to the wants of the age, the necessities of the people, or its own power to do good by propagating itself.

Mr. Wesley during his life time, very properly, kept the reins of government in his own hands. This was necessary on account of the inexperience of a large part of both preachers and people. But he held his conference annually, listened attentively to what every one had to say, and paid great defference to those on whose judgment he could rely. The Conference succeeded him in legislative and administrative authority. A few years after this the Conference to the laity conceeded or created the right of meeting in equal numbers with ministers in business committees. Besides which in Canada no regulation of the Conference which affects the rights and privileges of the laity can be of any force until sanctioned by the quarterly meetings. This is our law and usage at the present time. The question that now comes up is this—Whether in view of a union of all the Methodist bodies, which will render even more necessary than now a division of the Conference into several annual Conferences with the establishment of a representative general Conference for legislative purposes, the laity may not be appointed in equal number with ministers to compose said Legislative General Conference? I think the unification of Methodism is devoutly to be wished for by all its friends. Those acquainted with the other bodies know that with most of them there is no hope of it without "Lay Delegation." I think the change would be perfectly safe. Many laymen are as pious and as loyal to the Church as ministers. Many of them have that kind of talent which peculiarly qualifies them for legislation. The introduction of the Lay element in this form would, in my judgment, add much to the moral power of the church and would popularize it in the best sense of the word. Again this is a favorable time for this change. A time of peace and prosperity. We can view the question calmly and judge it according to its merits. We fear no one, we are not obliged to flatter any one. I for one calmly and deliberately desire the association of the wisdom and knowledge of our lay brethern, in Church Legislation, for carrying on the work of God. I therefore vote YEA.

W. YOUNG.

Murray, April 26, 1872.

Married.

On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Robert Lougheed, Esq., by the Rev. E. H. M. Baker, Rector of the Carrying Place, Mr. George J. Nie to Miss Hannah Stewa.t, both of this place. No Cards.

Died,

On the 24th of April, at his residence, Trenton, Guy C. Baker. Aged 82 years and 11 months.

On the 24th of April, at the residence Margrett, beloved wife of Peter Macpherson, Aged 66 years.

NEW MUSIC.

Greatly ENLARGED AND GREATLY Improved.

Ask the Postmaster for a Sample Copy GRATIS.

WE make the unprecedented offer of the Trenton *Courier* in its new dress, improvement and enlargement, for the remaining eight months of this year for 50 cents to all new subscribers. Hand the Postmaster 50 cents and three cents to prepay the letter and he will order the paper for you.

GEORGE YOUNG, *Publisher.*

Trenton, May 1, 1872.

WOOL.

50,000 Pounds of Wool

Wanted, for which the Highest Prices will be Paid:

There being no Market Fees on Wool I shall not have a buyer on the Market, but will be prepared to pay the outside prices, delivered at my Store.

W. H. AUSTIN.

OLD CORN EXCHANGE, Trenton, May 30, 1872.

Court of Revision.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that the Court of Revision for the Village of Trenton will meet at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 8th day of May, 1872, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m.

All persons interested will please attend.

JERH. SIMMONS, *Clerk.*

Clerk's Office, April 29, 1872.

THE VICTORIA

CHEMICAL CO'Y.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of the Celebrated Victoria Carbolic Preparations. Laboratory and Works, Victoria Hall, Melinda Street, Toronto, Ont.

The following Genuine Preparations are sold by all Druggists. Be sure and ask for the VICTORIA PREPARATIONS, and see that you get them.

VICTORIA

Carbolated Glycerine Jelly.

This JELLY is highly recommended to Ladies as a most agreeable Preparation for the Toilet. For beautifying the Complexion, and rendering the Skin Soft, White, Clear, and free from Dryness, it is unrivalled. It will quickly remove all Redness, Roughness, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, and other imperfections. For Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites and Sore Lips, it cannot be surpassed. Price 25 cents.

VICTORIA

Carbolic Toilet SOAP.

This TOILET SOAP possesses all the well known antiseptic and disinfecting properties of Carbolic Acid, is agreeably scented, has a healthy action on the skin, prevents irritation, removes the effects of perspiration, and should be regularly used by families. Cholera, Smallpox and Fever Patients should be washed with this Soap; and its use by persons liable to infection will materially prevent the spread of disease. Price 15 cents per Tablet.

VICTORIA

CARBOLIC Salve.

This SALVE is a rapid cure for all Skin Diseases, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Sores, Ulcers, Ringworm, Tetter, Eczema, Scald Head, Scurvy, Abscesses, Boils, Pimples, &c. It possesses all the cleansing and healing virtues of Carbolic Acid, which has been found by Physicians everywhere to possess curative qualities not discovered in any other chemical preparation. Price 25 cents.

VICTORIA

Carbolic GARGARYSMA.

This GARGLE is the most reliable and efficacious Remedy in all cases of Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes so common in this changeable climate, Asthma, Offensive Breath, Ulcerated Gums, and all diseases of the Mouth. For Public Speakers and Singers it is invaluable. The ingredients entering into this Gargle are used by all Physicians, and for the cure of the above disorders are now, undoubtedly, the most popular in the *Materia Medica*. Price 25 cents.

VICTORIA

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT.

This DISINFECTANT is a sure preventive of Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Cholera, Smallpox, and all infectious diseases. It will prevent Contagion in Cattle. It is also invaluable for Disinfecting Water Closets, Drains, Cesspools, Stables, Slaughter-houses, &c., and for destroying nauseous effluvia from whatever cause arising. It will drive away Mesquitoes, Moths, Flies, Cockroaches, &c. Meat, Fish, &c., can be preserved from putrefaction by its use. Carbolic Acid was selected by Her Majesty's Royal Commissioners, in preference to all other products, as the best Disinfectant for the prevention of infectious diseases. Price 25 cents.

VICTORIA

SHARPENING AND POLISHING PASTE.

This PREPARATION is unequalled in its rapidity for Sharpening and Polishing Cutlery, Table and Pocket-Knives, Razors, Surgical Instruments, Shoemakers' Knives, Plane Bits and Chisels, &c. Nothing has ever been discovered which has sprung into popularity more quickly, or become of so much value in every household and workshop for general usefulness. Price 25 cents.

Court of REVISION.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that the Court of Revision for the Township of Murray, will meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 11th day of May, 1872, at the hour of ten o'clock a.m.

All persons interested will please attend.

H. FIELDHOUSE, *Clerk.*

Clerk's Office, April 29, 1872.

For CHOICE and CHEAP GROCERIES and Provisions go to J. E. GRAHAM'S, Opposite Purdy's Hardware Store. Trenton, April 24, 1872. 17-3m.

FOR SALE.

LOT Number 13 in the 4th Concession of Murray, containing 200 acres, about 40 acres of Hard Timbered Land, besides about 8 acres of Excellent Cedar. For terms and particulars apply to

H. W. DELANY, Trenton.

Trenton, April 24, 1872.

The Science of Health.

PROSPECTUS OF.

A NEW INDEPENDANT HEALTH MONTHLY.

The object of it is, to teach the people all that pertains to the preservation of Health, the prevention of Diseases, and how to live in order to develop normally in body and mind.

It is not a Medical Journal, but PHYSIOLOGICAL and HYGIENIC, a family magazine, containing just that practical information on the laws of Life and Health, useful to every member of the household, and cannot but be worth many times its price to every family in which it is read.

Quacks, Mountebanks and quack doctors will be exposed, and swindlers will not be allowed to impose on the people where the SCIENCE OF HEALTH is generally circulated.

This Journal will be the exponent of all known means by which Health, Strength Vigor, and a Long Life, may be attained by using and regulating those agencies which are always accessible and so vitally related to Health and the treatment of diseases, including Air, Light, Temperature, Bathing, Eating Drinking, Clothing, Recreation, Exercise, Rest, Sleep, Electricity, Mental influences, Social Relations, and all Nor mal agents and Hygenic materials. All that is required to keep well is a knowledge of the uses and misuses of those agencies.

The SCIENCE OF HEALTH will be the best exponent of the scientific principles of these subjects, and not the organ of any particular institution, or of the professional practice of any one, but devoted to the best interests of the whole people.

TERMS.—Published monthly £2,00 a year in advance; single numbers 20 cents. Clubs of ten at $1,50 each and an extra copy to agent; we are offering the most liberal list of Premiums. Local Agents wanted everywhere, and cash commissions given. Address all letters to

SAMUEL R. WELLS, PUBLISHER,

389 Broadway, New York.

TRENTON MARKETS.

COURIER OFFICE, Corrected weekly

Fall Wheat	1 20 to	1 25
Spring Wheat		1 20
Barley	65	70
Rye	65	70
Oats	45	50
Peas		70
Buckwheat		50
Beef	4 00	5 00
Pork	4 50	5 50
Mutton	4	6
Butter	15	16
Eggs	15	
Hides	7 00	8 00
Sheepskin	50	1 00
Tallow,		8
Lard	12	15
Potatoes	40	50
Apples	30	50
Hay	12 00	13 00
Cheese	8	10
Flour	5 50	6 00
Chickens per pair	25	40

The Public Like Facts.

FACT No. 1.—Wm. Johuson's business has been a great success. His second year's sales were FIFTY per cent in advance of the first, and the third year's TWENTY per cent increase on the second. Total increase of SEVENTY per cent in two years.

FACT No. 2.—Wm. Johnson makes a SPECIALITY of HATS, CAPS, FURS and GENT'S FURNISHINGS, by so doing he is able to devote all his attention to these departments. He knows the markets better, can buy to better advantage (and half the selling is in the buying) and keep much larger and VERY MUCH better assorted stocks. The merchant who does this can do much better for his customers than the one "dabbles" in most everything.

FACT No. 3.—Wm. Johnson is the ONLY direct importer from British manufacturers of Hats and Caps in Belleville, the advantage thus given ...

FACT No. 4.— ... and will CONTINUE ... specialities (Hats, Caps, Furs and Gent's Furnishings) at as small profits as will be consistant with his duties to his creditors.

FACT No. 5.—Wm. Johnson's stock this season is more complete than ever and HE believes you will be doing right (for yourself) by buying from him when you want anything in Hats, Caps, Furs and Gent's Furnishings.

Sign of the Moose Head.

Belleville, April 2, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of ANSON WILTSE,

An Insolvent,

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

ARTHUR CHOWN, *Plaintiff.*

AND

ANSON WILTSE, *Defendant.*

Upon reading the writ of attachment herein and the return thereof, I hereby order a meeting of the creditors in this cause to be held at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the Sixth day of May next, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, for the purpose of appointing an Assignee herein of which due notice thereof shali be given according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Dated an Chambers this 11th day of April, A. D., 1872.

(Signed) GEO. SHERWOOD, J. C. H

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of RICHARD PUDDICOMBE, an Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

GEORGE ROBERTSON and GEORGE ROBERTSON the younger, *Plaintiffs*

AND

RICHARD PUDDICOMBE, *Defendant.*

Upon reading the writ of attachment herein and the return thereof I hereby order a meeting of the Creditors in this cause to be held at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at the Court House in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings at the hour of half past twelve p.m., on Monday the Sixth day of May next, for the purpose of appointing an Assignee herein of which due notice shall be given according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Dated at Chambers, this 11th day of April, 1872.

GEO. SHERWOOD, J. C. H.

Dr. WOOD

Proprietor of the

Ottawa CANCER Infirmary,

SPARK STREET AND MARIA STREET,

OTTAWA, ONT.

CANCER CURED,

By a New, but Certain, Speedy, and nearly Painless process, and WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

The cure will be guaranteed, and as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered it should be cured, and it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to loose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eyelid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money is required in advance, and none until the cure is complete. 12-1y.

HASTINGS MUTUAL Fire INSURANCE Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

President—M. Bowell, Esq., M. P.
Vice-President—G. H. Boulter, M. D., M.P.P.
Sec'y-Treasurer—J. H. Peck, Esq.
Solicitors—Jellett & Bro.
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Honorary Directors—Hon. Billa Flint, Senator James Brown, Esq., M. P., Henry Corby, Esq., M. P. P., K. Graham, Esq., M.P.P., John Eyre, Esq., ex-M.P.P., J. Carnegie, Esq., ex-M. P. P., A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden County Hastings, S. S. Peck, Esq., County Peterboro', J. S. McQuaig, Esq., N. S. Appleby, Esq., Henry Humphrey, Esq., E. Mallory, Esq.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW DOING A successful business. It has a Farm, a Town and Village Branches, both managed by the same Board, and members of one Branch are not liable for a loss in the other Branch, and the expenses of working is borne by each Branch in proportion to the amount of business done in it. Insurance can be effected as cheaply in the "HASTINGS MUTUAL" as in any other Mutual in Canada, and it is to the interest of every person in this vicinity to patronize a Home Company, and thereby husband their own resources, have their business of Insurance managed by a Board of Directors of their own choosing annually, in whom the people have the most confidence.

D. R. MURPHY, Agent for Trenton. F. J. McGuire Agent for Murray and vicinity.

Belleville, May 2, 1872. 2

THE LOCKMAN SEWING MACHINE

STILL MAINTAINS ITS SUPERIORITY.

Call at the Courier Office.

GEORGE YOUNG.

NEW Jewelry Store.

Charles Frohman & Co.

PRACTICAL Watchmakers and Jewelers, beg to inform the people of Trenton and vicinity that they will open a NEW JEWELRY STORE in the building Opposite George Deans' Drug Store, on MONDAY next, the ... with a Good Stock of

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

Particular Attention Paid to All Kinds of Repairing.

C. FROHMAN & CO.

Trenton, April 1, 1872. 14

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, May 4.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 8 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

7-14

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 187 .

The first edition of one hundred and fifty thousand copies of Vick,s Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide, is published and ready to send out—100 pages and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with three hundred fine Wood Engravings and two beautiful

COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide, published. A German edition published, in all other respects similar to the English.

Sent free to all customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them, for ten cents, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

DR. CARSON'S

MEDICINES!

THE greatest public benefit of the age, and for which, notice the many Testimonials, (a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,) with a numerous list of respectable persons ... who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup, Constipation Bitters, Liver Compound, Cough Drops, Worm Specific, Pain Reliever, &c.

The above Medicines can be obtained at the

MEDICAL HALL, TRENTON,

36-1y W. T. BARKER.

TO THE PUBLIC OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY. OSHAWA, ONT., MARCH 8 1872.

Being desirous of testing the merits of the different water-wheels now offered for sale in Canada, as to their economical use of water, we, as manufacturers of the GENUINE JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE, make the following challenge to the manufacturers of ANY WHEEL now made in Canada whether it be IMITATIONS of the JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE OR ANY OTHER PATTERN, the wheels in all cases to be wholly manufactured by the competing parties:—

we will place in the hands of any responsible party, six thousand dollers ($6,000), and the party accepting the challenge to do the same, the money to be held subject to the award of the judges. The wheels to be tested in a flour mill, driving the same run of stone, grinding the same wheat, and having the same number of square inches of opening to receive the water, the amount of water discharged to be the measure of the amount used by each wheel.

The judges to be non-residents of Canada, and to be thoroughly well informed in the mode of testing the power of turbine wheels, —each party to choose one judge and the two to choose the third.

The owners of the winning wheel to have their money refunded them, and the loser's money to go toward establishing a mechanics free library in any town in Canada named by the owner of the successful wheel.

The wheels to be tested at ¼, ½, ¾, and full gate.

Each party to give good and sufficient bonds to the amount of $4,000, that the loser shall pay the entire expenses of the test.

There are some wheels that give very good results with full head and full gateage which entirely fall under partial head and gateage. Such wheels in our climate, where the water-powers are affected by both cold and drouth, are of no practical value.

We claim that we are the only makers of the GENUINE JAMES LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WHEEL in Canada and that it is without a RIVAL in the WORLD IN PRACTICAL RESULTS.

More than 6,000 of these wheels are now in operation in Canada and the United States. The sales of no other wheel ever yet introduced on this continent exceeds one-sixth this number.

Our wheel has been thoroughly tested in GREAT BRITAIN, and has fully maintained the reputation it has gained in Canada and the United States, as the most economical water-wheel in practical operation ever yet introduced.

We are now publishing a new descriptive pater-wheel pamphlet, containing 150 pages of valuable matter, which will be sent free to all applicants.

For further information address,

F. W. GLEN, Oshawa, Ont.

N. B.—We desire to call attention to the following certificate:—

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec 25, 1868.

We take pleasure in informing the public of Canada, that we have sold and furnished Mr. F. W. GLEN, of Oshawa, Ontario, Patterns, Formers, Drawings, Gauges, and all other necessary information to build our celebrated Double Turbine Water-wheel, invented by James Leffel, and known as the "Leffel Wheel." We have also obligated ourselves to furnish the same facilities for manufacturing to no other parties in Canada. Without the information we have given to Mr. GLEN, no one can successfully build our wheels, and we advise parties in Canada to purchase our wheels of no other manufacturer. Mr. GLEN's facilities are unsurpassed, and we feel sure that he will build a wheel that will give perfect satisfaction. We therefore commend him to the public of Canada with entire confidence, feeling sure he will manufacture a wheel in all respects equal to our own.

(Signed) JAMES LEFFEL & CO.

GEORGE YOUNG, AGENT, TRENTON.

ALLAN LINE

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails

LIVERPOOL—

Londonderry--Glasgow.

Passengers booked through to London, Paris, Hamburgh, etc.

Sarmattan,	Circassian,	Prussian,
Austrian,	Nestorian,	Moravian,
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N. American,	Germany,	European,
Caspian,	Corinthian,	Ottawa,
St. David,	St. Andrew,	St. Patrick,
Scandinavian,	Norway,	Sweden,
Polynesian		

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

Will be Despatched from Portland as Follows

PRUSSIAN .... 13th April.
AUSTRIAN .... 20th "
SARMATTAN .... 27th "
NORTH AMERICAN .... 4th May

FROM QUEBEC:

SCANDINAVIAN .... 11th May.
HIBERNIAN .... 18th "
PRUSSIAN .... 25th "

Rates of Passage from Toronto to Liverpool or Londonderry: Cabin, $82 to $92, according to accommodation. Steerage, $31 25.

Certificates issued to persons desirous of prepaying the Passage of their friends to Canada. The last train connecting with the steamship for Liverpool leaves Toronto every Friday at 5:37 a.m.

For Tickets or further information apply to

HENRY BOURLIER, General Agent.

or to GEORGE YOUNG, Agent,

COURIER OFFICE, Trenton, from whom all information can be obtained.

FARM FOR SALE.

NORTH EAST quarter of Lot No. 24, in the fourth Concession, Township ... situated ... The soil is clay loam, well ... are comfortable house, good barn ... and good bearing orchard of about 50 trees; within one mile of gravel road. TERMS EASY. For further particulars apply to

W. W. FARLEY, Smithfield.

Smithfield, March 16, 1872. 12-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

NORTH half Lot number 20, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Murray, containing one Hundred Acres. There is a good stream of water running through the Lot. About forty acres cleared, the rest wood and improvable land. There is a hewed log house on the property. This desirable property is only eight miles from Trenton, and close to Smith's Corners, on the Percy Gravel Road Price 1,500; five hundred cash down.

For further particulars apply at Belleville to A. Thomson, Esq., Merchants Bank, or Robert Tannahill, and at Trenton to D. R. Murphy, Esq.

Belleville, April 15, 1872.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Trenton Post Office, April, 1872.

Bakker Mrs C	Holden H
Bennett W	Hill Casper
Bell Thomas	Ketcheson Mr.
Benson Alberta A	Lynch Wm
Coleman W H	Lawson Miss V
Clark Wm	Milles J.
Chase W	Middleton John
Clark Louisa	Ruttan Wm 2
Cluff J J	Rogers Wm
Dewy Henry	do Benjaman
Ellis Miss S J	Rowe E
Fitzjarls Jas	Roblin P O
Herrington Geo H	Tramor Mrs P
Treller Wm	

Parties calling for letters in the above list will please ask for advertised letters

JAS. CUMMING. Post Master

RE-OPENING.

The subscriber, in returning thanks to his numerous customers and friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, embraces the opportunity of informing them that he has again resumed business in HIS OLD STAND Meyer's Block) where he will keep Constantly on hand a Choice Selection of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, LIQUORS and PROVISIONS, which he will sell

Cheap for the CASH.

A liberal discount will be allowed to all Hotel Keepers, and those in the trade.

His motto shall be Light Profit and Cash on delivery.

CASH paid for BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c.

F. J. McGuire.

Trenton, Sept. 25, 1871.

FOR DYSPEPSIA DEBILITY
PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP
DROPSY HUMORS
NATURE'S OWN VITALIZER

CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup," (NOT "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

TRENTON Brewery.

XX XXX PALE ALES,

PORTER AND

EXTRA STOUT

BOTTLED ALE & PORTER

MY Bottled XXX Pale Ale and Extra Stout is now in prime condition, and can be obtained in quarts or pints, direct from the Brewery, or of my appointed Agents.

HENRY GILL.

THE BREWERY, Trenton, March 23, '72.

Robert Dean's

NEW DRUG STORE

OPPOSITE G. A. SMITH'S,

is the Finest Establishment in

Trenton,

Drugs,
Chemicals,
Dye Stuffs,
Patent Medicines, &c,

in Endless Variety and PUREST QUALITY.

Choice Perfumery, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Glycerine, Honey, Old Brown Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.

FANCY GOODS, &c., of Every Description kept in stock.

Special Attention paid to COMPOUNDING DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTIONS and no percentage charged for trouble or anything but the regular prices of the Medicines used.

All Medicines Warranted Genuine.

PATRONIZE ROBERT DEANS.

Trenton, Dec. 14, 1871. 6 47

No. 24.

For Bargains in

HARDWARE

Call on

R. W. Purdy.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes Glass, Putty, Nails, Iron, Steel, Coal, Coal Oil, &c.

Table & Pocket

CUTLERY,

of Every Description, Razors, Cross Cut Saws, Hand Saws, Buck Saws, BEST QUALITY, at

Lowest Prices.

AXES

in both Double and Single Steel, also Broad and Hand Axes.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

Such as Locks, Knobs, Latches, Door Bells, &c.

SEASONED

BENT STUFF,

always on hand, such as Hubs, Fellows, Poles, Spokes, Shafts, Seats, in fact everything required for a First Class Carriages and Cutters, and all kinds of goods in our line at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

Will you Buy

BOOTS & SHOES

CHEAP

If so, go to

J. B. STICKNEY

One Door West of the Post Office,

BRIGHTON,

where you will find Best assortment of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Felt Over Shoes in the County and at the LOWEST PRICES.

We keep both American and Canadian Styles of all kinds.

Give them a Call and SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

HOME-MADE Boots & Shoes kept CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Brighton, Nov. 22, 1871, 47

No. 1 White Coal Oil

at W. M. IRELANDS for

30 Cents per GALLON.

WE say nothing with regard to our neighbors goods or business although they are so very kind as to circulate reports that our Oil, Flour and Goods in general are of an inferior quality. Under such circumstances we feel called upon to say to the Public, that all such stories are utterly false, not having a shade of truth in them. We assure our customers that our Goods are all Warranted to Please in every respect or may be returned and money refunded. We buy the Best Articles that are to be found in the market, and are determined to sell at such Low Prices that every one who values money must see it to their advantage to buy their Groceries, Provisions and Coal Oil at

IRELANDS.

Trenton, Feb. 3, 1872.

Grocery and Provision Store,

Jas. Young & Co.

TRENTON.

Purchasers should call and Examine our Stock of GROCERIES, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, &c., as they will be found GOOD and CHEAP.

LEATHER & Findings,

FOR SALE.

The best Market Price for HIDES, TALLOW and FARM PRODUCE.

J. YOUNG & Co.

May 17, 1871.

VILLAGE Lot FOR SALE,

THE NORTH HALF OF LOT number Seven in the Second Con of the Township of Murray.

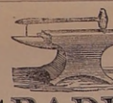
ALSO VILLAGE LOTS

Nos. 25, 41, and 42, West Wellington St
5, Bocage Street, Trenton.
13, N. Dundas street.
21, 39, and 40, East Stanley st.
15, West Stanley street.
23, on South side of Wellington st
This lot has a good house and out buildings on it, all on Hanover Plot Trenton.

For particulars apply to

H. W. DELANY

Trenton, Jan. 1st. 1870. 5-1 tf



SPADES

SHOVELS, and a good variety of Farmers' Implements to be had at

LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE,

Front Street

BELLEVILLE !!

ALSO

STEEL, IRON, and other METALS,

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, Putty, &c. in great variety.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING Stock of

Carriage Hardware,

all purchased before the recent great advance, is

DAILY ARRIVING,

ALSO

Shelf & HEAVY Hardware,

of Every Description at

Very LOW Prices.

JAS. GLASS & CO.

Sign of the CIRCULAR SAW,

BELLEVILLE.

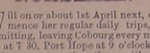
April 2, 1872]

DAILY LINE

TO

ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER



"NORSEMAN"

WILL on or about 1st April next, commence her regular daily trips, ice permitting, leaving Cobourg every morning at 7.30, Port Hope at 9 o'clock for Rochester, connecting there with New York Central, Northern Central, and Erie Railway for all points East South and north West.

RETURNING

Leaves Charlotte, Port of Rochester, every evening at 9 o'clock (except Saturdays when she leaves at 2 p. m., for Brighton.

The Steamer calls at Brighton Mondays and Thursdays; at Colborne every day except Wednesday at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington and Newcastle on Wednesday, should freight offer.

Dealers in stock will find this the cheapest route to Albany, Boston and New York, &c.

Address

R. C. CARTER,

March 27. 1872, 13 Port Hope, Ont.

CARRIAGE

FACTORY.

MORRISON BRO,

(WATER STREET, TRENTON.)

Beg to acquaint this community that they are constantly Manufacturing and now have on hand the Largest

Stock of Buggies Open & Covered,

Carriages and Wagons of the Latest Styles,

Which for Finish and Workmanship can not be surpassed.

Having purchased our entire stock before the advance in Carriage Hardware last fall we can not be undersold by any factory in the Dominion.

Please call at the Factory and examine for yourselves.

REPAIRING, BLACKSMITHING,

Painting and Trimming PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

All Work WARRANTED for TWO YEARS. Terms Liberal

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND. ☜

Trenton, May, 1872. 11 1

OUR SPRING STOCK

HAS ARRIVED.

COTTONS, TWEEDS, &C., IN PROFUSION.

A FIRST CLASS CUTTER is Employed to cut and make for the establishment.

CLOTH Purchased From us CUT GRATIS.

Remember we are Determined to Give Satisfaction in Work and Goods.

J. A. & M. A. JOHNSTON.

Trenton, March, 1872.

A NEW SONG.

The Birds singing gaily, back to us have come,
Their plumage bright flashing in the summer's sun ;
Each telling his mate in his song and his dress,
That the buds and the blossoms have come in their grace.

It's idle, much talking, these bright summer days,
The best place to get clothing is where it best pays,
And now we'll remind you, if we have'nt before
That McCready & Co's. is the cheap Clothing Store.

In spring Suits and fassions, we are always ahead ;
Our stock all complete, of the best and well made ;
In Socks, Shirts and Collars, Neck-tie and Hat,
We'll Please you and Suit you and Fit you at that.

In Style and in Cloth, the Latest and Best
Are always our study, as our Goods will attest.
Our Gents Suits, so handsome and tastefully made ;
You'r sure to be suited in making the trade.

At morning, at noon or at close of the day,
If perchance you happen to travel that way,
Just call at our store, look about for yourself,
And see our nice goods on counter and shelf.

Our motto, small profits and ready quick sale,
To fit and to please you we never will fail,
Remember the store where they sell so cheap,
And call on McCready six days in the week.

Before, you might miss it, but certainly now,
Since the store we enlarged, and altered it so,
The Clothing Emporium, on Trenton Front Street,
Is attractive to all whose entrance we greet.

The truth should be known all over the globe,
That the very best place to get your wardrobe,
In summer or winter, as we told you before,
Is right from the shelves of McCready's New Store.

Please give us a call, get your clothes made to fit ;
Just right for the season—Trim, Airy and Neat—
Pants, Vest, Coat, Shirt, Cuffs and Collars—we say,
Everything needed to make you look gay.

AT B. McCREADY & CO'S,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING,

Trenton, Dec. 1, 1871.

A LARGE SUPPLY AT OLD PRICES OF

Springs & AXELS

AT THE

NEW Hardware Store.

FOR

PAINTS. OILS & VARNISHES.

FOR

Glass, Putty & Brushes, for Nails, Iron & Heavy Hardware,

FOR

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

For Best English and American

PLATED GOODS,

FOR

THE BEST BELLOWS AND STOVE COAL.

For the Best Hardware in General, Call at the

Sign of the Circular Saw, Trenton.

GEO. A. WHITE,

Trenton, Nov. 29, 1871. 48.

MACLELAN'S Block

TO LET.

Stores and Offices in the above building on Ferry Street, Trenton.

For Terms, &c., apply to

MACLELLAN & MACLELLAN,
15-3w. Belleville, Ont.

DOMINION DYEING, PRINTING & SCOURING WORKS,

MONTREAL.

THESE Extensive Works are under the supervision of a gentleman from Paris, and the best workmen are employed.

TERMS LIBERAL.

AGENT AT TRENTON,

MISS M. J. EAMAN,

Front Street, Trenton.

April 10, 1872. 15-2m.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, that any person or persons having placed Saw-logs, Cedar Ties, Bolts, Cordwood, or any other obstructions on any of the County Roads must remove the said obstructions immediately, or they will be dealt with according to the law.

JOHN FRANCIS,
County Surveyor.

Belleville, March 13, 1872. 12.

NOTICE !

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Jacob Helmer, late of the township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland, Yeoman deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate that they are to settle their indebtedness without delay, otherwise the accounts will be placed in Court for collection. Also all parties holding claims against the Estate are required to present them for payment.

MILES HELMER,
Administrator.

Dated at Murray, 18th Jan., 1872.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY is one of the most prosperous of English Insurance Companies.

Its Invested Funds are - - $17,0005,036
Its Daily Income exceeds - - $20,00

Its Life Policies are a SURE PROTECTION for the future.

Its Fire Policies, issued at current rates, afford ample protection to the MERCHANT and HOUSEHOLDER.

All fair claims PROMPTLY PAID, and the utmost liberality shown in the adjustment of losses.

☞ Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal.

G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for Dominion

RICHARD HILTON,
Agent at Trenton.

March, 1872. 5-ly.

PIANO-FORT AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,

Gooding's Block, Trenton, Ont

G. FINKLE,

Music Dealer & Business Agent

FOR THE

LEADING Manufacturing Companies,

Begs respectfully to inform the Musical Public that he keeps Constantly on Exhibition at his Ware-rooms a COMPLETE and

CAREFULLY Selected Stock

OF

First-Class Seven Octave Rosewood Piano-Fortes, Church and Parlor Organs, Melodeons, &c.

The Very Best of Instruments in the Market from the Most RELIABLE MAKERS and DEALERS, may be here obtained, at LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES,

with a Guarantee of Five Years, as also a Guarantee of Exchange.

Eighteen Years Experience in the Music Line, has taught him that selling a First-Class Instrument at a reasonable Profit is the only true method of conducting Business that will prove satisfactory both to Purchaser and Seller.

Old Instruments taken in part payment for New Ones.

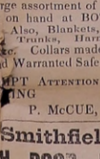
Orders (by letter or otherwise) for Tuning, Regulating, Repairing, &c., will receive Prompt Attention.

AT B. McCREADY & CO'S,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING,

Trenton, Dec. 1, 1871.

Harness Depot,



P. McCue, *Front St. Trenton.*

A Large assortment of Harness always on hand at BOTH DEPOTS. Also, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Trunks, Harness Oil, Snaps, &c. Collars made a Speciality and Warranted Safe.

PROMPT ATTENTION paid to REPAIRING.

P. McCUE, Trenton.

Smithfield SASH, DOOR, BLIND AND Planing FACTORY.

H. HEAD, *Proprietor.*

I have commenced the Manufacture of the above at my Factory at Smithfield, also

Door & Window Casings, Mouldings, &c.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

All Articles in my Line, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

☞ *Work Done to Order.*

CONTRACTORS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED.

Dry Lumber constantly on hand,

Smithfield, Augu 1, 1871. 31.

AUSTIN & HILTON

Are again prepared to serve their Customers with Cheap Goods. We have moved the Old Shop a few yards nearer the Bridge, where we will do business while the New Block is building, and to all who will take the trouble to visit the Old Store we promise a better assortment of Goods and at Lower Prices than ever.

AUSTIN & HILTON.

Trenton, April 10, 1872.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR TRADE

Go to Ashton's for Dry Goods.
Go to Ashton's for Cottons.
Go to Ashton's for Prints.
Go to Ashton's for Tweeds.
Go to Ashton's for Ready Made Clothing.
Go to Ashton's for Hats.
Go to Ashton's for Boots and Shoes.
Once More
Go to Ashton's for Cheap Teas.

NO PLACE LIKE ASHTON'S. TRENTON,

FOR CHEAP GOODS.

Trenton, April 1, 1872.

NEW SPRING STYLES.

OF HATS IN FELT, FUR, &c., at

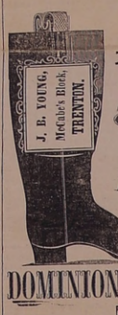
Geo. H. HAYMES'.

SILK HATS,—All Latest Styles, for $2.25.

CAPS from 25 cents.

And all goods such as are kept by a first class Hatter.

Belleville, March 23, 1872.



THE LARGEST Most VARIED BEST SELECTED, & CHEAPEST,

STOCK OF

Boots & Shoes

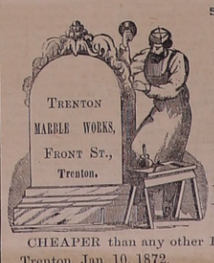
BETWEEN

TORONTO & MONTREAL

AT THE

DOMINION BOOT & SHOE STORE.

JAS. B. YOUNG.



MONUMENTS Head Stones, POST & CHAINS, Mantle Pieces,

&c.,

Executed with Neatness,

AND

CHEAPER than any other Factory in the Dominion.

Trenton, Jan. 10, 1872.

J. G. PHELPS,

Has a Large New Stock of GLASS-WARE.

THE LARGEST AND BEST that has ever been brought to Trenton, and Good Value for the Price.

Glass Sets, 6 Pieces, 75 Cents

STONE China Tea Sets, 44 Pieces, $2.25.

Fruits of the Season Oranges Lemons &c.

GODERICH SALT.

Be sure and make your selections at the Store of

Jas. G. Phelps.

For Sale.

THREE COWS coming in immediately for sale, also a 4 year old Steer.

Apply to GEORGE YOUNG,

"COURIER" OFFICE.

Trenton, March 9 1872.

THE

JOSEPH HALL MACHINE WORKS,

OSHAWA, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

THE JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

PROPRIETORS.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR

No. 1 and 2 Buckeye Combined Reaper and Mower, with Johnson's Self-Rake, improved for 1871.

We believe this machine, as we now build it, to be the most perfect Reaper and Mower ever yet offered to the public of Canada.

Among its many advantages, we call attention to the following:—

It has no Gears on the Driving Wheels,

Enabling it to pass over marshy or sandy ground without clogging up the gearing, thereby rendering it less liable to breakage. It is furnished with **four knives, two for mowing and two for reaping, one of which has a sickle edge for cutting ripe, clean grain; the other a smooth edge for cutting grain in which there is grass or seed clover.**

It has malleable guards both on the Mower Bar and Reaper Table, with best cast-steel Ledger Plates. It is also furnished with our **new Patent Tilting Table, for picking up lodged grain.** This is the only really valuable Tilting Table offered on any combined Reaper and Mower. The table can be **very easily raised or lowered by the Driver in his seat, without stopping his team.** This is one of the most important improvements effected in any machine during the past two years.

Any one or all of the Arms of the Reel can be made to act as Rakes, at the option of the Driver, by a lever readily operated by his foot. The cutting apparatus is in front of the machine, and therefore, whether reaping or mowing, the entire work of the machine is under the eye of the Driver while guiding his team. The Table is so constructed as to **gather the grain into a bundle before it leaves the Table, and deposit it in a more compact form than any other Reel Rake.**

The Table is attached to the machine both in front and rear of the Driving Wheel, which enables it to pass over rough ground with much greater ease and less injury to the Table. The Grain Wheel Axle is on a line with the axle of the Drive Wheel, which enables it to turn the corners readily.

The Rakes are driven by Gearing, instead of Chains, and, therefore, have a steady, uniform motion, making them much less liable to breakage on uneven ground, and more regular in removing the grain. The Gearing is very simple, strong and durable. The Boxes are all lined with

BABBIT-METAL.

The parts are all numbered, so that the repairs can be ordered by telegraph or otherwise, by simply giving the number of the part wanted. There is no Side Draught is either reaping or mowing, and the machine is so perfectly balanced that there is no pressure on the horses' necks, either when reaping or mowing. All our malleable castings, where they are subject to much strain, have been **twice annealed, thereby rendering them both tough and strong.** Our Johnson Rake is so constructed as **to raise the Cam so far above the Grain Table that the Grain does not interfere with the Machinery** of the rakes or reels. We make the above machine in two sizes.—No. 1, large size, for farmers who have a large amount to reap,—No. 2, medium size, for farmers having more use for a smaller than for a Reaper. With the exception of difference in size, these machines are similar in every respect. Our No. 2 machine supplies a want heretofore unfilled, viz.: A medium between the Junior Mower and the large Combined Machine, both in size and price. We shall attribute our sample machines in March among our agents, that intending purchasers may have an early opportunity of examining their merits, and **we guarantee that all machines shipped this season shall be equal in quality and finish to the samples exhibited by our Agents.** We invite the public to withhold giving their orders until they have had an opportunity of inspecting our machines, as we believe that they are unsurpassed by any other machines ever yet offered on this continent. We also offer among our other machines:

Johnson's Self-Raking Reaper, Improved for 1871, with two knives, smooth and sickle edge, and malleable guards.
Wood's Patent Self-Raking Reaper.
Buckeye Reaper No. 1, with Johnson's Self-Rake.
Buckeye Reaper No. 2, with Johnson's Self-Rake.
Ohio Combined Hand-Raking Reaper and Mower.
Cayuga Chief Jr. Mower.
Buckeye Mower No. 1
Buckeye Mower No. 2.
Ball's Ohio Mower No. 1.
Ohio Jr. Mower.
Taylor's Sulky Horse Rake.
Farmers' Favourite Grain Drill.
Champion Hay Tedder.

AND OUR CELEBRATED

HALL THRESHER AND SEPARATOR,

Greatly improved for 1871, with either Pitt's, Pelton, Planet, Woodbury, or Hall's 8 or 10-horse power.

We shall also offer for the fall trade a new Clover Thresher and Huller, very much superior to any other heretofore introduced.

A NEW AND COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF ALL OUR MACHINES

Is being published, and will be ready in early distribution, free to all applicants.

All our Machines are warranted to give satisfaction, and purchasers will have an opportunity of testing them, both in Mowing and Reaping, before they will be required to finally conclude the purchase.

For further information, address—

F. W. GLEN,
President.

OSHAWA, ONT

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Ottawa, Thursday, April 16.

SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS.

In the House Mr. Blake introduced a Bill providing for the holding of elections for the House of Commons upon one and the same day. Read a first time.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Blake also introduced a Bill to secure the independence of the Senate. Read a first time.

TRADES UNIONS.

Sir John A. Macdonald gave notice that he would introduce a Bill to assimilate the law of Canada with that which exists in England with regard to Trades Unions, &c.

THE TREATY CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir John A. Macdonald submitted a message from His Excellency the Governor, transmitting, for the information of the House, correspondence upon the subject of the Washington Treaty.

Mr. Mackenzie complained of the publication in the city newspapers of the contents of the message previous to its being laid before the House. He thought this was a violation of all usages of Parliament, and demanded an explanation.

Sir John A. Macdonald admitted that he had furnished the information referred to to the editors. He affirmed the right of the government to make communications of this kind whenever they choose, and evidence was against any violation of the rules or practice of Parliament.

Mr. Holton differed from this view, and held that it was an act of discourtesy to withhold papers from the House while communicating them to irresponsible parties outside.

Sir John A. Macdonald said there was no pleasing hon. gentlemen. For months they had been attacking him for his reticence in regard to the Treaty, and now they blamed him for making through the press a statement to the public which he contended he had a perfect right to make, without violating any rule or privilege of Parliament.

After some further remarks from Messrs. Holton and Mackenzie the subject dropped.

PATENT LAWS, WEATHER REPORTS FORTIFICATIONS.

In reply to Mr. Masson, of Terrebonne, Mr. Pope said the government would introduce a Bill this session to amend the patent law, and its provisions would be liberal enough to satisfy the hon. member.

In reply to Mr. Merritt, Hon. Dr. Tupper said the government would propose a scheme for obtaining weather reports and storm signals.

In reply to Mr. Young, Sir George Cartier said the policy with regard to fortifications, for the construction of which the Imperial government had guaranteed a loan of $1,400,000, could not be abandoned without the consent of that government.

In reply to Mr. Young, Sir John A. Macdonald stated it was not the intention of the government to introduce a general election law this session. Some minor amendments might be necessary, but it was not proposed to amend it so that the election in each Province should take place simultaneously.

FENIAN RAID CLAIMS.

In reply to Col. Gray, Sir Francis Hincks said communications had been made to the Imperial Government with reference to the claims of Canada and New Brunswick for Fenian raids, but no detailed estimates of damages had been submitted to the Imperial Government.

SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER HORTON.

In reply to Col. Gray, Sir John A. Macdonald said correspondence had taken place with the Imperial Government on the subject of the seizure of the fishing schooner Horton, in the port of Guysboro, N. S., and if the hon. gentleman moved for the papers they would be brought down.

SUPREME COURT.

In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir John A. Macdonald said it was not the intention of the Government to propose a Supreme Court Bill this session.

INSPECTION OF SALT.

Sir Francis Hincks stated it was the intention of the Government to bring in a general inspection law, but no measure having special reference to inspection of salt.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND BINDING.

Mr. Young, though opposed by Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, proposed and carried a motion for the production of details of the expenditure of the Government in printing and binding: given out without tender to … interest of the public. Mr. Young also moved an address for a return of all custom duties received at ports on Hudson Bay, during the four years ending 1871. The motion was agreed to by Hon. Mr. Tilley.

MANITOBA REBELLION CLAIMS.

Mr. Oliver moved for a statement of particulars as to all sums paid or claims admitted for damages sustained by the rebellion in Manitoba, but, on the promise of Sir F. Hincks that the required information would be brought down as soon as possible, withdrew his motion.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Hon. Joseph Howe moved that the House should go into Committee of the Whole on Friday next (to-day) to consider a resolution for appropriating annually for five years the sum of $45,000 for the purpose of a thorough geological survey. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie and Sir J. A. Macdonald opposed the motion, which was nevertheless agreed to.

INTERCOLONIAL BRIDGES.

The motion of Mr. Jones (Leeds) for copies of correspondence on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway bridge at Mirimachi, was agreed to. Mr. Walsh availed himself of the opportunity to state that a satisfactory foundation had been found, and the work would now be vigorously proceeded with.

FENIAN RAID CLAIMS.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved for all correspondence with the Imperial Government respecting the claims on account of the Fenian invasions. An interesting discussion took place, and the motion passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The motion of Hon. Mr. Dorion for a list of cases appealed to the Privy Council was agreed to; also a motion for correspondence with the Home Government relating to the administration of justice in the Province of Quebec. The other business of the House was unimportant, but will be found in the detailed report upon another page.

Ottawa, Friday, April 19.

REPORTS SUBMITTED.

Hon. Mr. Langevin presented the report of the Minister of Public Works, and also that of the state of the Militia.

Sir Francis Hincks stated that the supplementary statement of receipts and expenses would be forthcoming in a day or two.

BILL AGAINST DUAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Mills introduced his Bill, notice of which had been given, to render members of the Legislatures of the various Provinces ineligible to sit and vote in the House of Commons.

CONTESTED MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

The report of the returning officer for Marquette, Manitoba, was read, stating that Messrs McKay and Jas. Lynch received each … votes. He was therefore unable to say who was elected. The Premier moved the reference of the return to the Standing Committee on privileges and election. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie accused the Government of extraordinary levity and negligence in this matter last session. It was impossible, therefore, that Marquette would be represented this session. Sir George E. Cartier denied the accusation. The Government had lost no time. He threw the responsibility of inaction on the House.

Petitions against the return of Donald Smith and Pierre Delorme, of Manitoba, were referred to the above committee.

THE TREATY CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Holton opened the debate on the Treaty Correspondence laid before the House by stating that he found nothing in the Washington Treaty papers showing that the Canadian government had protested against the Treaty, as the Hon. Mr. Langevin stated at Quebec. The first remonstrance was dated last July. He therefore held that all the papers had not been brought down. The Premier said that all the papers affecting the Canadian portion of the Treaty, that had been submitted without prejudice to England and Canada had been presented; others would not be published till the papers become historical. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie contended that they had become historical, for the Hon. Mr. Langevin had made a direct affirmation on the subject last year. Then we were informed that the session had been postponed on account of England's wish in connexion with Treaty transactions. Sir John A. Macdonald said that the postponement of the session might or might not have been connected with the Treaty. Hon. Mr. Langevin would be able to explain his remarks by and by. Mr. Blake inquired for certain dispatches mentioned in the papers, including one for the 10th of March. Sir John A. Macdonald promised to produce the despatch relative to the delay of the session, remarking that he could not bring down the one asked for, as it was in cypher.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. Howe moved that the House go into Committee to consider the resolution applying for $45,000 annually for five years for the Geological Society of Canada. After some discussion of no great importance the resolution was adopted.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The House went into Committee, when Sir Francis Hincks moved a resolution providing that the surplus of St. John's Saving Bank and Northumberland & Durham Savings Bank, be left in the hands of the Trustees, to be by them applied to some local purpose. Some discussion followed as to how the surplus should be applied. Sir Francis Hincks thought it better that the House should not determine the point, but leave it to the Trustees to apply the money to general purposes. The motion was carried. Sir Francis Hincks then moved a resolution amending the Act relating to banks and banking. He explained that the object of the motion was to protect innocent endorsers of note and bills of exchange from usury and the penalties imposed in certain Provinces of the Dominion. Carried. He also moved a resolution declaring it expedient to amend the Dominion Notes Act by providing that any excess over $9,000,000 may be held by the Receiver-General, partly in specie and partly in deposits in the chartered banks. He explained that under the law as it stood if the Government issued Dominion notes over $9,000,000 they had to keep a reserve in gold for all the excess, dollar for dollar. This was felt to be a great inconvenience, the practical effect of which was to limit the amount of small notes in circulation. By allowing the Government to hold the reserve either in specie or bank notes, the banks would have greater inducements to issue small notes, while the security would in no way be impaired. Messrs. Holton and Mackenzie argued that the proposition was only an indirect way of restoring to the banks the privilege of issuing small notes of which they were deprived some years ago, and was therefore a confession that the Dominion note system has proved a failure. Sir Francis Hincks denied that the system was a failure, maintaining on the contrary that it was a decided success, the confidence of the people in Dominion Notes being so great that the circulation considerably exceeded the anticipations of the government. After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Anglin, Workman, Gibbs and Cartwright joined, in the course of which the government was charged with offering a bribe to the banks to put the small notes of the Dominion in circulation, the motion was adopted. Sir Francis Hincks moved a fourth resolution to modify the Act respecting the Public Debts, and to enable the Governor-in-Council in raising any loan hereafter authorized to establish a sinking fund, and to change the form of the funded debt by substituting one class of securities for another, and to effect temporary loans at limited rates of interest. Carried.

REPEAL OF THE INSOLVENCY LAW.

An Act to repeal the Insolvency Laws was reported from Committee and passed a second reading.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In answer to Mr. Wallace, Vancouver Island, Sir John A. Macdonald said it was the intention of the Government to appoint officials to administer Indian affairs in British Columbia. In reply to Mr. Blanchet, Hon. Mr. Langevin stated that the western terminus of the Intercolonial Railway could not be fixed until the road is built.

The house adjourned till Monday.

Ottawa, Monday, April 22.

The sitting was brief and generally unimportant, consisting chiefly of the production of papers called for by members, and the replies of Ministers to queries made in the House. Mr. Blake introduced his bill for the trial of controverted elections by Judges. The return of compensations paid to sufferers by the Manitoba rebellion was laid on the table. In reply to a question, Hon. Dr. Tupper stated that the Dominion would maintain a force this season for the protection of the fisheries, aided by the Royal Navy, as heretofore. Mr. Mackenzie complained of the tardiness in producing the Intercolonial Railway Report. Mr. Oliver moved for correspondence relating to gross charges made against Col. Skinner for his action as Captain of the Wimbledon Team. Sir Geo. Cartier eulogized Col. Skinner highly, and stated that neither he nor the Adjutant-General had received any communications on the subject. Sir John replied to Mr. Blake, stating that further correspondence relative to the postponement of the meeting of Parliament could not be brought down. Sir John also stated that the Treaty correspondence would be considered after the passage of the budget, and the Bill to re-distribute seats the week after next.

Ottawa, Tuesday, April 23.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the Bills introduced were the following:—By Mr. Harrison, to incorporate the Detroit River Railway and Bridge Co.; also, to incorporate the St. Clair River Railway Bridge and Tunnel Co. By Mr. Costigan, to compel members of Local Legislatures, from Provinces where dual representation is not allowed, to resign their seats before becoming candidates for the Dominion Parliament. By Mr Irwin, to incorporate the Canada Railway Equipment Co.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Mr. Langevin gave notice that he would move the House into Committee of the Whole on Friday next, to consider the resolutions, and carry out the suggestions of the Canal Commission. Sir G. E. Cartier gave notice that he would move the House into Committee of the Whole on Friday next to consider the resolutions respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir John A. Macdonald laid upon the table all correspondence which could be submitted, without injury to the public interest. The report of the Committee of the Whole on the resolution respecting the Geological Survey was received, and Hon. Mr. Howe introduced a Bill to make provision for the continuance of the Geological Survey, and the maintenance of a Geological Bureau.

THE BANKING RESOLUTION.

The House having gone into Committee on the resolutions respecting Government Savings Banks, Mr. Cartwright moved in effect that, whereas the result of recent financial measures had been to a great extent to replace a paper currency based on gold, by a paper currency based on paper, the House views with alarm the proposition of the Government to extend the system still further, without the special consent of Parliament. After speeches by Sir Francis Hincks, in support of the Government resolutions, and from Messrs. Cartwright and Gibbs in favor of the amendment, Mr. Cartwright's resolution was rejected and the report of the Committee adopted.

Sir F. Hincks introduced bills founded on the resolutions, and the House then went into Committee of Supply, and reported the resolution to grant supply to Her Majesty.

LARCENY OF STAMPS.

On the motion for the second reading of the bill respecting the larceny of stamps, Messrs. Harrison, Savary, J. H. Cameron and Workman spoke in favor of abolishing the impost entirely.

REPEAL OF THE INSOLVENCY LAWS.

Mr. Colby, in a lengthy speech, moved the second reading of a bill to repeal the Insolvency Act. Mr. Harrison contended that the principle of the law was good, and that it required amendment only, not repeal. Mr. Oliver said there was hardly a retail trader in the section he represented that did not desire to have the law repealed; it was unjust in itself; it extended to merchants only, and that alone ought to be sufficient to condemn it. The debate was postponed, and the House adjourned in honor of St. George's Day.

Ottawa, Wednesday April 24.

THE SHIP CANAL.

On a motion to receive the petition of the Toronto city corporation, praying for the construction of the Ontario and Huron Ship Canal, the Speaker ruled that the petition could not be received, as it asked for the expenditure of money.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

The supplementary estimates were brought down, and a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending 31st March, 1872. Hon. Mr. Langevin submitted the report of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners.

FORTIFICATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In reply to a query put by Mr. De Cosmos, Sir George E. Cartier said it was not the intention of the Government to construct fortifications to command the approaches to Victoria City.

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Mr. Jones, of Leeds, moved for a select committee to consider the agricultural interests of the Dominion, with a view to their better protection. Mr. De Cosmos seconded the motion, urging the necessity of protecting the farmers of British Columbia against the products of California and Oregon. Messrs. Street and O'Connor favored the resolution, and Messrs. Mills and Bodwell spoke against it. Mr. Ferguson argued that there were no interests in the Dominion which required protection more than the agricultural interests. Mr. Jones then asked leave to withdraw the resolution. Mr. Stephenson hoped he would n't withdraw it, as the farmers down his way were unanimously eager for protection. Sir John A. Macdonald having shown that the motion merely authorized the appointment of a committee, with no power to recommend means for promoting the farming interests, Mr. Jones reconsidered his resolve and decided not to withdraw it. The motion was then carried.

DEBTS ON SHIPPING.

The House went into committee on a resolution offered by Mr. Kirkpatrick to give persons building, repairing or supplying vessels, on the lakes or inland waters of Canada, a lien on such vessels for debts exceeding $50, contracted by owners, masters or consignees. A discussion arose as to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament in the matter, and the Committee rose without taking action.

WANTED TO ADJOURN.

Mr. Harrison moved the adjournment of the House. Hon. Mr. Holton protested against adjourning so early, and in order to frustrate the object of the mover, continued to speak until the clock struck 6, when the House adjourned for recess. After recess, Mr. Harrison's motion to adjourn was lost.

THIRD READINGS.

The bill for the avoidance of doubts respecting the larceny of stamps, and the bill to correct a clerical error in the act respecting malicious injuries to property, were read a third time and passed.

THE INSOLVENCY LAWS.

Hon. J. H. Cameron resumed the adjourned debate on the Insolvency laws, and moved that the bill be not read a second time, but that the Committee on Banking and Commerce be instructed to investigate the insolvency laws, and report by bill or otherwise. He argued that if the House decided to repeal the Insolvency laws it would be necessary to pass a Bill to abolish the credit system of doing business. Mr. Blake, while admitting that the existing laws were to a certain extent clumsy, was satisfied they had the merit of putting the estate to a considerable extent in the hands of the creditor. The great difficulty was that they did not take suficient care of the estate, and the consequence was the assignee and lawyers alone received benefit from the law. Mr. Irving opposed the repeal of the Insolvency laws but was willing to let the Bill go to Committee. Mr. Workman also favored sending the Bill to Committee, where defects can be remedied. Most of the Boards of Trade in the country, as well as the Dominion Board of Trade, petitioned against the repeal of the law. Mr. Scatcherd thought it was all very well for Montreal merchants to disapprove of the Bill, but the mercantile community in other parts of the country had not found the insolvency laws so beneficial. They were generally regarded with disfavor throughout Ontario. Mr. Ferguson condemned the Insolvency Act as the cause of much dishonest trading. Mr. Morris urged the adjournment of the debate, owing to the thin state of the House. Mr. Ryan having spoken in favor of referring the Bill to Committee, Mr. Smith, Westmoreland, moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Young concurred in the motion for adjournment, which was carried. The House adjourned at 10 p. m.

A PALACE FOR HORSES.

A Visit to Robert Bonner's Stables—How to Feed Horses—Dexter and His Companions.

Professor Munger in the Herald of Health.

Every detail exhibited the most perfect adaptation and taste. Truly a palace would be a more appropriate name for so perfect and expensive a stable. Five large box stalls on each side of a wide alley; the divisions are about six feet high, with an iron railing extending round the top, completely isolating each occupant from the others, as well as from the gaze of visitors. As the door is opened to admit Joe Elliot to his stall, I notice there is no manger: the hay is eaten from the floor. In one corner is an iron receptacle for feeding grain. It is low, very simple, and convenient. The nearer nature is imitated the better. That I knew, and often advised. There is more economy and less trouble to feed from a manger than from a rack, yet in nineteen out of twenty stables through the country the manger will be found so high and extending so far out over the head that a horse of ordinary size must reach up to eat his hay, and in so doing sifts the seed and dust from it upon his head and eyes. Nature has designed the horse to eat his food from the ground, else the pasturage would be raised to a level with his head. The proper exercise of the muscles of the forelegs and shoulders require this, and a neglect of it is often the cause of weak knees. While looking at the floor, Mr. Bonner anticipated my inquiry by saying, "The floor is made up by a series of slats, with spaces between large enough to allow the passage of water. Beneath this is a water-tight floor, with a pitch of two inches on one side for drainage, with the false flooring just that much thicker and higher on that side." The extra flooring is so constructed in two sections that it can be raised from the centre both ways, and placed on edge when removing the accumulation of objectionable matter beneath. By this time my attention was called to the occupants of some of the other stalls. "Here," said Bonner, "is Princess, Flora Temple's greatest competitor. When I bought her, a short time ago, and placed her under my treatment, she moved like a foundered horse. This I knew was the effect of contraction and bad shoeing. The result of my treatment is proof of the correctness of my judgment, as you see she now moves as freely and naturally as any horse. She is a little vicious, and we will take her in hand when convenient, if you wish." Princess looked at me with suspicion, but I soon made her ladyship submit to a caress. Of an irritable nature, she needed careful handling and a little watching to prevent a snap judgment in the way of a kick. The next horse shown me was a bay, four years old, named Startle, one of the finest modeled horses of his age I ever saw, and from present accounts is the coming horse, he having already made the fastest time on record by a horse of his age. "See what an arm, a shoulder, a loin," said Mr. Bonner, calling my attention to the various points constituting a great trotter, and so thoroughly does he seem to have studied the points necessary for speed and endurance that I am convinced he could at a glance select a trotter from a large drove. The next horse shown me was the peerless Dexter. Many a man, or woman either, would, I imagine, feel it an honor to caress this greatest of horses, but like a true king as he is, he will not permit any familiarity from a stranger; yet towards his master he seems to evince the greatest affection, following him with the docility of the most gentle pet, while at the approach of others he shows instant resentment. Intending to renew my visit to the stable the next morning, I was now conducted by Mr. Bonner to his private residence. Seated in his library, the topic of conversation became that of prices paid. I am able to give the prices paid for the following-named horses:

Dexter	$33,000
Pocahontas	35,000
Lantern	6,000
Ed. Everett	20,000
Lady Palmer	5,000
Peerless	5,000
Bruno	15,000
Joe Elliott	10,000
Flatbush Maid	4,000
Membrino Bertie, about (Mr. Bonner's words)	12,000
Total	$145,500

The stable and ground upon which it is built must have cost at least $100,000, making an aggregate of the handsome amount of a quarter of a million of dollars.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION, 1871.

The annual return of Trade and Navigation, laid upon the table at Ottawa a few days ago, is this year a formidable blue book of 484 pages; and, to the general or merely literary reader, as "dry as dust." Yet it contains tables that are not otherwise accessible, and must have cost an army of officials a vast amount of work, and tables through which the future historian will wade with more interest than through the most "thrilling" novel, as he seeks to trace back to their sources the growth and progress of the country.

There is one part of the Returns we are not jubilant over. Our Exports for the year under review (the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1871), show $74,173,618, a very small increase indeed over 1870, when the figures were $73,573,490. At the same time our imports have gone up to from $71,237,603 in 1870, to $86,947,482 in 1871. We know that when a country storekeeper gets in (on credit) a fine new stock of goods he is very apt to rub his hands, and say he is doing a grand business; and we must take care that we are not inviting a return of the crisis of October, '57, by the same means that that was brought about—extravagance and over-speculation. With all the manufactures now produced in this country, we ought not to import eighty-seven million dollars worth of foreign goods. But let us look at some of the items. In Ontario, the large items of imports are:

	Value.
Spirits	$93,278
Coffee	99,401
Meats of all kinds	378,098
Coal and Coke	745,486
Tobacco of all kinds	295,761
Wheat	8,624,508
Other grains	1,320,339
Sugar and molasses	657,279
Cotton	3,179,166
Woollens	2,860,300
Silk Goods	792,225
Fancy Goods	890,824
Iron	479,221
Hides and Pelts	534,843
Books	411,518

The total amount of Ontario imports $33,773,678. One very interesting item of imports is $334,978, value of settlers' effects coming in from the United States, showing us that more immigrants come in by the open door of our wide frontier than we are generally aware of. We are exceedingly anxious that our direct trade with the British West Indies should be promoted, and we have looked through the voluminous returns to see how the matter stands. We in Ontario have imported direct from the British West Indies to the amount of $14,348 during the year. Quebec has imported from the same source, $330,471; Nova Scotia $300,838; and New Brunswick $192,879. British Guiana sends to New Brunswick $16,077 of products.

Manitoba only comes in for a half-year's return. She imported during that time, according to the tables, $23,677 worth of spirits and beer, and three dollars worth of grain, and eight dollars worth of flour! We hope Mr. Tilley has got the figures correct, for it seems a most unconscionable amount of sack to such a poor pennyworth of bread. She also imported $17,144 in sugar, and $22,429 in tea. The total imports were $286,337.

Taking the Dominion as a whole, we find our imports to be:

	Value.
Wheat	$11,216,066
Flour and Meal	2,940,753
Grain other than wheat	973,042
Coal and Coke	1,455,702
Spirits	1,323,196
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars	280,992
Tobacco Leaf	892,822
Sugar	4,080,163
Cottons	9,134,173
Woollens	9,717,062
Iron (pig, bar and railway)	3,806,350
Salt	4,381,534

And a vast amount of smaller items, making the total, as before stated, nearly eighty-seven millions dollars.

Glancing at the various "ports" of entry, we find some things in which this city ranks pretty high; in others exceedingly low. The fact is that, so far from the seaboard, comparatively little is imported directly from foreign countries. In manufactures of iron, London "imported" $78,219. In cottons, $335,197. In manufactures of wood, $12,563. In books and pamphlets, $16,472. In iron, paying five per cent. duty, $42,454. Sugars, $75,853. Woolens, $220,740. Silks and velvets, $15,716. Small wares, $128,366. Our total London imports, for which duties were collected, were $1,358,520. The total for Hamilton was $3,961,193; Toronto, $10,295,465.

The slight increase in our exports may be set down to an unsatisfactory crop. The fine wheat harvest of 1871 does not assist these returns, which close with June 30, 1871. Our next return will show more wheat and flour exported, and less wheat imported. This will be the more apparent if we take a few of the figures separately:

EXPORTS.	1870.	1871.
Produce of the Mine, including Earth Oil	$2,487,038	$3,221,461
Produce of Fisheries	3,608,549	3,994,275
Produce of the Forest	20,940,434	22,352,211
Animals and their Produce	12,138,101	12,582,925
Agricultural Products	13,676,619	…653,146
Manufactures	2,133,659	…101,331

The duties collected on our imports for the year ending 30th June, 1871, were $11,843,655.75.

The immense number of public works in progress will still more materially swell our imports in the next annual return. But it must be remembered that all imports have to be paid for; and that large imports are not in the line of progress as large manufactures are. We should like to see fewer imports in many things which we could advantageously produce for ourselves. We ought to import fewer woolens. Our own manufactories produce, and are still further capable of producing, almost all the woolen goods we need. And where the $2,039,975 worth of "silks, satins and velvets" go to, it would be difficult to say. These, too, are original invoice prices; and the consumers pay probably four millions for them. It is a pity, also, that nearly half a million more gallons of spirits are add d to the list this year. Our population is of course greater, but it would seem our thirst is greater too. We import forty thousand dollars more of books than the previous year, besides printing more than ever before. Thirty thousand dollars excess over last year in *spices* speaks of luxury; and $99,593 against $49,237 for pickles and sauces corroborates the accusation. The Frenchman can no longer accuse us of being a nation with "one sauce." These are slight indications of where our danger lies. Times are "good," but that fact gives us no license to be extravagant.

In our next we shall touch further upon our products, manufactures and exports.

Beecher on Pulpit Holloaing.

In one of his lectures on preaching, at Yale, Mr. Beecher spoke strongly of the enthusiasm in preaching. At the close of the lecture, among other questions asked him, were these: "Suppose a man does not have the enthusiasm of which you have spoken, what is he to do?" Mr. Beecher answered: "Do the best he can, and … I think it would be a very wholesome thing in a man's parish life, if once in a while, upon finding that he was not making much of a sermon, he should frankly confess it and say, 'Brethren, we will sing.'" When upon another inquirer asked: "Suppose a man tries to work himself up to a feeling of enthusiasm by action and increased emphasis, can he be successful?" Mr. Beecher answered: "In regard to that, I will mention a circumstance that occurred to my father. I recollect his coming home in Boston one Sunday, when I was quite a small boy, saying how glad he was to get home, away from the church; and he added: 'It seems to me I never made a worse sermon than I did this morning.' 'Why, father,' said I, 'I never heard you preach so loud in all my life.' 'That is the way,' said he, 'I always holloa when I haven't anything to say!' The worst thing about this loud preaching is, that it has a perverse tendency to be long. Instead of manfully arresting himself till a better time, the poor screamer screams on, hoping to drive himself as well as his hearers into a better mood, but only making bad enough worse. Wesley admonished his itinerants against this fault. We all know his famous letter to John King: 'Scream no more at the peril of your soul!' He prescribed good rules (and they are still in Discipline), against such defects. Methodism requires a vow from its preachers that they will 'not preach too long nor too loud.' But the problem, What is too long or too loud? is, happily, left to every man's own determination, or there would be immense havoc made of the venerable Discipline."

—Whitewash artists are doing a good business now putting fresh colors upon walls that have been smoked into a Pittsburg shade during the past winter.

Our Birds and Their Study.

When Alexander Wilson, packman and poet, "row't his hurdies 'fore the mast, and crossed the sea," he probably little imagined the exact career he was to follow. A wee "callant," straying away into the fields to listen to the linties, or "guddle for trouts in the burn," he had unconsciously been taking in lessons from Nature, that genial mother of us all, and he only needed now a *sphere*. Scotland did not offer it to him. "Watty and Meg," and "Ringan and Rab," were read and repeated, even as they are yet; but someway neither poetry nor the pack brought him his brose with anything like certainty. So he came to America (as many of his countrymen had done), and became the "great American Ornithologist." The only name in America, or indeed in the world, that enters into competition with his, is Audubon. To every exact shade of comparison, Wilson and Audubon stand as naturalists exactly as Livingstone and Du Chaillu stand as travelers. The one Scotch, the other French. The one modest, but most persevering; the other mercurial, boastful and unreliable. Wilson's sketches from life have never been equalled, and are never likely to be surpassed. They are of life-size; and where he cannot, from the size of the page, compared with that of the bird, give the whole object, he gives us the head, or the foot, life-size. The only other authority we have is Gosse. But there is still room not only for the study of our native birds, but for a work more "popular" in its size and price than either Wilson or Audubon, and more distinctively indigenous than Gosse. We want the naturalist and the poet both to give our native birds the place they should occupy in our estimation. From the unpublished poems of a literary friend we copy a prophecy in which we heartily join:

Yet our own singers shall be sought
'Mid matchless woods that tower to heaven;
And our own poets catch a thought,
Warm-blushing from their songs at even.
And when the Muse's wing has fanned
Our native warblers, and sanctified the land,
Dear to our children's inmost thought…,
As those our fathers worshipped free
And to our lisping childhood taught.

The birds were hardly as early as last year. If we remember rightly, we heard and saw the first Spring bird on 20th March last year; this Spring on the 31st. The robin we did not see till second or third of April—last year on the second. It is a wondrous puzzle to many how the birds know when to come. It must be remembered that they do not come to us from the Everglades of Florida, from the Isthmus of Panama, or John Crow Mountain in Jamaica, at one great stretch of wing. We may judge exactly how they migrate by observing the common wild pigeon—the "Passenger Pigeon" of the naturalists. We frequently have them in May—for a week or two. They are migrating northward. They fill all our woods, almost becloud our skies—and are then gone. With the exception that the smaller birds are not found in such large flocks, their movements are similar to the pigeons. They tarry a week in Alabama or Texas; then lured on by the opening Spring, they spend another week in Virginia and Tennessee; and—the Spring still opening—make the passage of the Lakes, and herald Spring to us. Now that the Washington Storm-Signal Service is doing so much good, and working so well, we shall expect in a year or two such additions to the reports as these: "March 4th, song-sparrow reached Cincinnati; robin heard at Leavenworth, Kansas."

Very few people know or think that the robin is as good a singer as he is. He will not, probably, sing all the year round, as the canary does; but in spring and summer there is a joyous freshness in his note—an "Italian tone" in his half-guttural utterances that is, in its way, unapproachable. His rival is the thrush. The robin will be found anywhere; on a fence-stake, or an open branch of a low tree. But the thrush is never quite in her glory till she gets on the topmost bending bough; and there swaying in the breeze, she gives out her whole soul in melody. Those who have taken up the cuckoo-cry that we have no song-birds in Canada, have surely never taken notice of the thrush. We have a little bullfinch, too, which keeps well in the shade of the woods, and whistles with such clearness and variety of note that we feel inclined to give him a high place. We only wish he would get over his shyness, and visit our orchards and gardens. The fact is, we shall have more songs as the country grows older. Many of the sweetest singing birds are those that affect the dwellings of man, and love to linger round gardens and home shrubbery. In multiplying these we multiply the haunts and increase the number of our summer-visitants. And we imagine it is already known in every valley this side of the Amazon that Canada prohibits by law the destruction of little birds! Some think there is character as well as emotion in the songs of birds. The man who thinks so, and obtains the "sentiment" as well as the tone of the song gains at all events for himself as much pleasure as if everybody accepted the doctrine. Birds' songs are like the bells in the steeples—they will say whatever you imagine. But the first impression, which is generally that of childhood, and a joyous one, remains. This may be one reason why our native birds have been neglected and underrated. Writings on the subject have generally been by men whose childhood had been passed elsewhere—who "knew" what their own birds said, but never apprehended the pathos and sentiment of Canadian songsters.

The same tribe of chimney-swallows come back every year; but they never seem to build their nests any more firmly than at first. *Their* architecture and all their other arts are fixed and immovable. The peewees come back to the same nest below the eaves, and their progeny build beside them; and their young look down as fearlessly on the sleeping house dog as they did when we were children. Summer will have its music and flowers as of yore, whoever may be there to hear and see!

We would strongly recommend the study of birds to the young men and women of our cities. They do not know what a field thus lies open before them. To know the manner of building, the color of eggs, the mode of flight, the difference in note, the habitat, food, arrival and departure of our various forest warblers, are things which to know give a double joy—the joy of obtaining, and the pleasure of using. In London and many other places in England, there are "Naturalists' Clubs," sometimes with an entrance fee of five shillings, but most with neither published transactions, constitutions nor fees, with officers only, and a certain number of organized excursions to the country during the summer, to collect plants, insects, geological specimens and the like. They have their stated meetings to exchange and arrange their specimens, discuss points of natural science, and plan new excursions. These excursions are generally on Saturday afternoons; and as Saturday afternoon is often obtainable by our young men, the same thing could be done here. A "Field Naturalists' Club," to include the observing and sketching of birds, collect insects, arrange and classify plants, wild flowers, mosses and ferns—and visit occasionally deep valleys and new railway cuttings, to obtain geological specimens—would do more to elevate the tone of our youth, cultivate science under pleasant conditions, and give the purest pleasure than almost anything that could be named in connection with the country. To have an *object* in visiting the country is to give an excursion just the *spice* it needs.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABORERS' STRIKE.—From England we have accounts of strikes among the agricultural laborers of Warwickshire and the adjoining counties, which threaten to prove very disastrous to the farmers and landed proprietors most directly interested. Whether or no they will be of any advantage to the strikers remains to be seen. The affair is certainly a new phase of trades-unionism, and the result can as yet be indistinctly foreseen. The men who now receive 12 shillings a week demand 16 shillings and guaranteed liberty to belong to Laborers' Unions if they wish so to do. The farmers and squires have also formed combinations, and offer 15 shillings a week, but refuse permission to belong to unions, threatening "distraint" in case of non-compliance. The Trades Council of London has resolved to support the strike, and the Canadian Government is offering liberal inducements to emigrants. It is a singular feature of this strike that the aristocratic landlords are more liberal toward the laborers than are the squires and farmers, and the motto of the strikers, referring to this class, is, "Let them have the luxuries and us our rights." No violence is thus far reported, and the advancing season will … hasten the solution of the problem.

A DUTCH CELEBRATION.

Three Hundredth Anniversary of Liberation from Spanish Tyranny.

(Correspondence of the New York Evening Mail.

ROTTERDAM, April 3.

If any news written to-day appears two days old, I must plead as an excuse for the delay that the national celebration is not over even yet, and that I was naturally desirous to see the *fete* out before reporting on it. It is rarely indeed that the Dutch rouse themselves to a festive celebration, and when they do the sportive humor sits most oddly upon the proverbially grave and sedate Hollanders when they do indulge in an irregularity of this kind; also being roused up, it takes them some time to run down, like an eight days' chronometer. To a foreign observer this contrast between the natural temper and the exceptional jocoseness formed the most characteristic feature of the whole *fete* that we have just passed through.

WHAT IT WAS ALL ABOUT.

It may be advisable to remind your readers by a word or two of the significance of the tercentenary. It has been invested—as what is not nowadays on the European Continent?—with a religious character, but I may well say that here in Holland nobody attaches such ideas to it except one or two Ultramontane papers, who are anxious to turn every accidental event to good account for their reprehensible cause, but do not, happily, command a sufficient circulation to make their venomous attacks dangerous. Reference to the year 1572 carries us back in memory to the time when Philip the Second ruled in Spain and tyrannized in the Netherlands, and the Duke of Alva, a fit tool of a cruel master, had succeeded in quelling the rising disaffection by the murder of Egmont and Hoorn, and the defeat of Lewis of Nassau, in consequence of which William of Orange was compelled to disband his army and leave the foreign despot master of the field. The "Wassergusen," so contemptuously nicknamed, still kept up a sort of desultory naval war, consisting mainly of depredations as deplorably unjust in character as they were inefficient in effect, … their hope seemed gone since Philip had succeeded in cutting off the … tish help which had mainly sustained them by diplomatic means. Grown desperate by this loss of countenance, and enlisting, indeed, some of the religious interest of the French Huguenots on their side, they planned the invasion into Holland itself, and by a fortunate coincidence of propitious circumstances surprised the little place of Brielle, on the Island Voorne, below Rotterdam, and captured it without drawing a drop of blood. So far their succes was a mere spark, but that spark kindled the latent patriotism of the Dutch Provinces afresh into a blazing fire. The Dutchmen were never turned out of Brielle, but on the contrary, from that seemingly insignificant place they gradually drove the Spaniards further and further back, the movement gathering volume and impetus as it progressed like an avalanche, till the Fatherland had, by an heroic struggle, the incidents of which are familiar to all the educated world, achieved her independence and laid the foundation of a naval power which soon ranked foremost among European States.

SIGNIFICANT OF THE EVENT.

The capture of Brielle, effected on April 1, 1572, is regarded as the turning point in the fortunes of the Low Countries, and is consequently kept with an amount of ceremony not otherwise justifiable in connection with positively so small an achievement. There is something religious in the matter, but nothing like what has been found through the strong magnifying glass of to-day's fanaticism. If Holland practically fought for Protestantism, it was on the other hand the first country to establish perfect and fair toleration and equality of creeds, and cannot therefore be said to have hoisted any particular religious banner. There is too much learned philosophizing on this as on every other continental event. The Germans have invested the war of independence with an importance it does not deserve by calling it a typical contest between the German and the Italian races. Such arguments, redounding to the praise of the Germanic race, and throwing discredit on the Italian, are now particularly popular; but Holland did not fight for Germany, but for itself, and by its successful endeavors seceded not only from Spanish rule, but also from the "German Empire," and surely the struggle loses nothing in interest or in heroism by being regarded simply as a national war of independence instead of a …

THE CELEBRATION.

Brielle being in the neighborhood of Rotterdam—as travellers in these parts know by bitter experience, the town blocking the way sadly to the approach of Rotterdam after a disagreeable sea voyage—the place from which I write naturally became the headquarters, so to speak, of the national celebration, and has consequently swarmed with special correspondents from London and Belgium. There is an amount of bunting displayed all along the river, which does honor to the completeness of the Dutch collection of signal flags, and as Rotterdam is all canals filled with vessels, the display is particularly striking in this city. While I am writing the streets are still filled with holiday-making patriots, duly decorated with the orange or blue and orange bow, and following picturesque processions marching through the town with flags and various insignia by the light of Bengal fires. On the great day of the feast, which was on Easter Monday, both festive acts, the procession and the illumination assumed far more imposing dimensions. The procession was in character the same all over the kingdom. Dutch banners waved freely through the air, and brass bands led the column. Dutch soldiers and sailors, accoutered after the fashion of the sixteenth century, followed, bearing such emblems of victory as could be conveniently carried. In their train were defeated Spaniards wearing the costume likewise of those memorable days. Next came the guilds with their flags and several insignia, walking and driving; here, I noticed as the most characteristic of this part of the procession a forge on wheels to represent the blacksmith's craft. There was fire on the car, and the smiths, big lively fellows, with Herculean muscles, black faces and the inevitable orange bow, were hammering away with great energy, and were rewarded for their labors by enthusiastic cheers. A dense crowd lined the streets and followed after, all in the best humor. Similar processions were held at Amsterdam and other places. At Brielle the King attended the festive act, and made a glowing speech while laying the foundation stone both of a stone monument and of a seamen's hospital which are to record to future ages the gratitude of the present generation. In the evening the canals added as striking a peculiarity to the illumination as they had to the display of flags in the day, all the vessels being lit up with colored lamps. At Amsterdam the Royal Palace and the Town Hall were brilliantly illuminated. The great feature of the evening celebration was, however, as a rule, not brilliancy and good taste—though some pyrotechnics were excellent in their way, and the great number of Bengal lights made an admirable effect—but the general participation, and especially the enthusiasm of the lower classes, who evinced much more loyalty and went into the thing with far more spirit than the superior bourgeoise. Every hut had its lights and every handicraftsman was enthusiastic in demonstrating his patriotism. The conduct of the crowd was above all praise throughout. Not the slightest disturbance has occurred anywhere, and the excellent humor of the assembled thousands was a thing to see and enjoy. There was a strong inclination to dance, and whenever the crowd came to a stand still, you would see a number of friends of either sex attempt to dance their way through, thus giving a gentle push to the human mass by caracoling against it. Mirth was plentiful and the number of jokes uttered probably exceeds the average allowance of ordinary Dutchmen in a solar year. Due provision was of course made for satisfying the terpsichorean bent in the evening when the stout and not ungraceful Dutchmen and women kept up the festive celebration with wonderful spirit. The present harmlessness of "neutral" Holland doubtless adds to the sympathy with which other nations regard the demonstration, no State seeing a rival in the small trading country, but the patriotism and loyalty displayed would do honor to the largest empire, and I doubt if a more truly national and generally gratifying *fete* has ever been held than the tercentenary of the taking of Brielle.

An Indian was found murdered on the Grand River reservation recently. It is supposed the deed was committed by members of his own tribe.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

—The steamer Neva has been wrecked in the Malay Archipelago.

—The priests command some of the Carlist bands now infesting Spain.

—A lock-out has taken place in Berlin among the journeymen carpenters.

—On Sunday the Pope gave an audience to two thousand citizens of Rome.

—The Theatre Royal, Melbourne, Australia, has been destroyed by fire.

—It is reported that Catacazy has been disgraced and dismissed by the Russian government.

—A society has been formed at Madrid with the purpose of effecting the surrender of Gibraltar.

—Mr. Keswick's Digby Grand won the first event at the Epsom Spring meeting, which opened on Tuesday.

—Eighty houses and many lives were destroyed by the explosion of a powder magazine, at Tientsin, on the 3rd ult.

—An enthusiastic meeting was held in Exeter Hall, on Thursday, by the promoters of the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill.

—A serious and singular railway accident was caused in England by the engineer and fireman both going to sleep at their posts while the train was in motion.

—The Attorney General has consented to the release of the Tichborne claimant on bail. The necessary forms have not, however, been complied with, as yet.

—Farm fences are far less common in France and Germany than with us. Thousands of farms in either country are simply divided from each other by a narrow footpath.

—A terrible disaster is reported from Hong Kong. The French steamer Avato collided with the steamer Rona, and the latter was sunk. Sixty persons who were on board are missing and are believed to be drowned.

—The French Premier, in a late dispatch stated that he was convinced that peace was secured between France and Germany so long as the present Executive officers remained in power.

—The Minister of Public Worship, in Berlin, has given formal notice to the Bishops cautioning them that the consent of the Government must be obtained before sentences of excommunication may be pronounced.

Report of Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The annual report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries submitted to Parliament on Thursday shows a large increase in business in th s department since its formation in 1867, on account of the addition of several other branches of the public service, the administration of which has devolved on that of Marine and Fisheries, such as the construction of works formerly performed by the Public Works Department, examination of masters and mates, management of the meteorological observatory, &c. With this additional work, however, no material increase has been made in the working expenses of the staff of the department at Ottawa, with the exception of the salary of Joseph Tomlinson, General Superintendent of lighthouses and constructive engineer, which officer became absolutely necessary on assuming the construction of works connected with the Department.

The number of light houses which are managed by this Department, including those managed by the Trinity House, Montreal, is at present 251, requiring a staff of keepers numbering 285. These have in addition assistants whose names do not appear on the books of the Department, as they are paid by the keepers.

There will be eight steam fog-whistles in operation in the river St. Lawrence next season, as four new ones are under contract.

The total amount expended by the Trinity House, Montreal, during the last financial year, was $22,453, including salaries of officers, lighthouse keepers and maintenance of lights, buoys and steamers. The number of paid officials in connection with Trinity House at the close of navigation, 1871, was forty-eight.

The staff of the Trinity House, Quebec, has been greatly reduced. There are still seven salaried officers retained, whose salaries amount to $7,095. The amount expended for salaries and contingencies for the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1871, was $11,925. The number of pilots on the active list under supervision of the Trinity House, Quebec, to … date … The annual statement of the Decayed Pilots' Fund shows balance to their credit on the 1st January, 1872, to be $61,234.

The total amount paid by the department for the petroleum oil used at the lighthouses of the Dominion for the last fiscal year was $11,814. The quantity of oil required for the ensuing year will be 70,000 gallons.

The general condition of the fisheries throughout the Dominion during the past year has been prosperous, more especially in Nova Scotia. The actual value of the produce of the fisheries in the Confederate Provinces this year, for the purpose of trade, is $7,573,200, being an excess over that of the proceeding year of $998,160.

It is estimated that the quantity used for domestic supply amounts to $600,000 worth. The amount of capital thus engaged is estimated at $15,000,000. The number of persons employed is about 87,000.

In making comparison of total values, it is necessary to bear in mind that prices of certain kinds of fish ruled much lower in 1871 than in 1870. Mackerel, in 1870, was rated at $12 to $16 per barrel for the cheaper grades, and in 1871 only $4 to $6. Although the quantity taken was about three times greater in the latter year than in the former, the total value is actually less.

Fishery collections, such as fishing rents, license, fees, fines, &c., during the last fiscal year, amounted to $12,408; expenditure for same period, $42,594. The whole expense of the marine police amounts to $84,000.

The usual instructions under which officers commanding Canadian cruisers have acted in the past season differ somewhat from those issued for their guidance during previous seasons. In conformity with the expressed wish of Her Majesty's Government, fishing vessels belonging to United States citizens were subjected to molestation or seizure solely for the offence of fishing within the three miles limit. The several claims of Canada in respect to the definition of her various bays by headland boundaries, and her right to exclude all foreign vessels from her ports and harbors for bait, supplies, &c., incident to fishing pursuits, were put in abeyance.

The report goes on to say that it is extremely desirable that during the consideration of the pending treaty proposals there may exist no uncertainty as to the necessary measures of protection which, in the meantime, will be adopted and enforced in Canada.

The total amount expended by this department on account of marine and fisheries services under its control, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871, was $575,916, against $408,150 the previous year. The increased expenditure was partly owing to the number of new light houses, fog whistles, &c., principally in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Quebec Harbour Commissioners' report for 1870-71 shows receipts of $53,412, and expenditure, including a balance on hand of $1,085, $53,412. The assets are $70,180, and the liabilities same amount, of which a large amount are harbour debentures one year and 12,000 bills payable, and the total cost of the construction of new works, of light houses, buoys and fog whistles, and works of that character up to June last was $100,824. The number of light houses managed by the department, including those under the Trinity House, Montreal, is 251, requiring 285 keepers. There are eleven light ships, principally in the St. Lawrence.

GUN COTTON AS AN EXPLOSIVE.—A series of experiments with an explosive called Punshon's Controllable Gun Cotton were recently made at the London Scottish Rifle Butts, Wimbledon. The inventor, Mr. Punshon, claims for his gun-cotton: First, a greater degree of controllability than has yet been attained in gun-cotton. Second, a high penetrative power; and Third, greater velocity, and a lower trajectory. The possession of these qualities would greatly enlarge the field of utility for gun-cotton, seeing that it would be available for not only the rifle and heavy ordnance, but for shooting purposes generally. The general opinion of those present at the experiments was that the gun-cotton had proved its superiority not only in propulsive force, but in the small quantity and lightness of its smoke—two very valuable features in actual warfare. It is stated to be producible at much less cost than gunpowder, and to be greatly safer and more manageable in storage.

HUMOROUS.

Punch once called the victims of a Southampton railroad accident, broken English.

A bachelor is politely described as a man who has neglected his opportunity of making some poor woman miserable.

A Western lawyer included in his bill against his client: "To waking up in the night and thinking about your case, five dollars."

Two Hibernians were passing a stable which had a rooster on it for a weather-vane, when one addressed the other thus:

"Pat, what's the rason they didn't put a hen up there instead of a rooster?"

"An' sure," replied Pat, "that's aisy enough, don't ye see, it would be unconvanient to go for the eggs."

One Sunday afternoon a street temperance lecturer in New York city was haranguing a mixed audience on one of the wharves that run into the East River. Getting exceedingly eloquent in his praises of water, he stepped back, struck the string-piece of the wharf, and tumbled heels over head into the river. Several of the crowd rushed forward to rescue him, when a half-drunken chap shouted out with tipsy gravity, "Leave him alone; he's in his element now."

Confidential Housekeeper ("That young Person" having called about the Chambermaid's Situation). "But she says, Mum, she haven't a Character for her Last Place—"

Mistress—"And expects me to take her without a written character? Good gracious, Mrs. Roberts, has the Woman her Intellects?"

Housekeeper—"Well, Mum, she have something tied up in a bundle!"

ÆSTHETICS OF DRESS.—Customer—(he has been bidden to a wedding, and can't make up his mind in the matter of trowser patterns, but at last says)—"Oh, there, that'll do, I sh'd think!"

Tailor—"Pardon me, Sir; if you are going to be 'best man,' the shade is hardly tender enough!"

A Georgian paper has the following among its marriage notices: "On the 18th inst., Mr. T. Winkle … Winkle, T. Winkle, little Starr."

Appropriate Names.—For a general's wife—Sal-ly. For a gambler's—Bet-ty. For an auctioneer's—Bid-dy. For a printer's—Em-ma.

"How is your husband this morning, Mrs. Quiggs?" "Why, the doctor says as how if he lives till morning he shall have some hopes of him; but if he don't he must give him up."

The following composition has been turned out by an American scholar aged fifteen: "A boy without a father is a horphan; without a mother, a double horphan; but is offenest without a grandfather and a grandmother, and then he is a horphanist."

In one of the courts a juryman being called and not answering, the usual notice that he would be fined was pronounced against him; upon which a person who stood by said to the judge, "You may fine him as much as you please, but I don't think that you will recover the fine, for I saw him buried about a week ago."

A rather dramatic style of expression came to a sudden collapse in court the other day. An indignant witness exclaimed, "The first time that I ever did such a dishonorable act I would blow out my brains, Sir!"

"Very good," said the counsel, "and what would you do the second time?"

LUCKY ESCAPE.—A lady, aged ninety-eight, lately fell down stairs and broke her arm. Luckily it has been mended again. At one time fears were entertained lest she should have been a cripple for life!

A gentleman who was staying at a seaside hotel during the summer expressed his dissatisfaction to his landlady at the heavy charges in his bill.

"Well, you see," said she, "our season is so very short that we are obliged to make hay while the sun shines."

"That may be all very true, my good woman," replied the visitor; "but though I know all flesh is grass, I decidedly object to being made hay of."

"I'm sorry," observed the clergyman, in a sympathizing tone, "Mrs. Durt has a … heavy burden to bear." "Yes, …" "that's so," acquiesced the old farmer. "She's laid there flat on her back this seven year. Seems sometimes as ef I should git altogether worn out. I do wish she'd get well—or suthin."

During the war an Irish peasant, who was posted with a musket on duty, and had wandered a little out of his position, was accosted by an officer with, "What are you here for?"

"Faith, your honor," said Pat, with his accustomed grin of good humor, "they told me I am here for a century."

A boy who undertook to ride a horse-radish is now practicing on a saddle of mutton.

Milk is good for babies. Curd is not; neither should you let them have their whey.

FORETHOUGHT.

MAMMA. "Well Johnny, I shall forgive you this time, and it's very pretty of you to write a letter to say you're sorry."

JOHNNY. "Yes ma. Dont tear it up, please."

MAMMA. "Why Johnny?"

JOHNNY. "Because it will do for the next time."

The reporters have reached the highest notch in the region of pure imagination, as will be seen by the following brilliant paragraph:

"A Connecticut boy swallowed three marbles and four bullets recently, and, being somewhat of a bony structure, is now utilized by the neighbors, who borrow him as a rattle-box to amuse their babes and sucklings."

The following, says the San Francisco *Call*, is an inscription on a tombstone erected over the grave of an editor's wife in the vicinity of that town: "To the memory of Tabitha, wife of Moses Skinner, Esq., gentlemanly editor of the *Trombone*. Terms, 3 dols. a year in advance. A kind Mother and Exemplary Wife. Office over Coleman's Grocery, up Two Flights of Stairs, Knock Hard. We Shall Miss Thee, Mother, We Shall Miss Thee. Job Printing Solicited."

said before, it requires a person of very healthy organization to endure it. But you look hearty, and I guess you would suit us. That young man [pointing to a very pale-faced, slim-looking youth, who happened to be present] has filled the post two weeks, but he is hardly stout enough to stand it; we should like to have you take right hold, if you are ready, and if you say so, we'll begin to-day. Here is a new barrel of castor oil just come in. I'll go and draw an ounce"—— Here Verdant, who had been gazing intently upon the slim youth, interrupted him with: "N-no, no; I g-u-e-s-s not—not to-day, anyhow. I'll go down and see my aunt; and ef I 'clude to come, I'll come up termorrer and let yer know." He has not yet turned up.—*Chicago Journal.*

Volumes of smoke—From a library on fire.

The man who lost his balance is looking for it.

The prettiest girls in Utah generally marry Young.

Convenient.—A lady, hearing the remark that the storm-signal was set, inquired what that meant; and being told that the Signal Department now watches the weather and telegraphs in advance all over the country, replied, "Now, isn t that convenient for washer-women!"

A genuine lion is sauntering around San Jose, California, and the citizens are keeping remarkably good hours.

A countryman in Savannah observed a gang of negroes at work in the streets, each wearing a ball and chain. He asked one why the ball was chained to his leg.

"To keep people from stealing it," said the darky. "Heap of thieves 'bout here."

Winnemucca, California, has been visited by an immense bird, supposed to be a member of the condor family. The attention of the editor of the Winnemuca *Register* was called to the visitor by his hearing some one exclaim: "Howly Muther, see that cow with wings!"

Parlor Magazine—Kerosene lamp.

One of the most touching lines in Byron is that in which he exclaims, "Alas, how deeply painful is all payment!"